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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,038—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies' Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

1893.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Fridays.
B.	HYDASPES	3908	459	E. Gordon	25th Aug.
†	ASSAM	3093	540	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5015	1300	L. H. Meeks	8th "
†	SIAM	3930	360	H. T. Weigholl	15th "
					Saturday.
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	900	E. Crewe	23rd Sept.
†	ASSAM	3093	540	T. F. Creery	29th "
B.L.	PESHAWUR	3827	800	J. F. Jophson	7th Oct.
†	SIAM	3930	5 6	H. T. Weigholl	14th "
B.L.	PENINSULAR	7015	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st "
†	ASSAM	3093	540	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.L.	HIMALAYA	8326	20 0	J. Orman	4th Nov.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagaon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the steamers sail on Friday, a Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

23rd Aug. 6th Sept. 20th Sept.
4th Oct. 18th Oct. 1st Nov.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th July, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATOR	C. Beohtinger	4,195	750	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	9th September,
ORION	A. Orlando	2,811	500	9th October.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Wallaschnigg	4,250	350	21st Aug.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 14, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,547	26th August.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	16th Sept.
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	2nd October.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
The Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 19, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th September, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCES DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 23rd August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,460 tons, on the 20th August, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerab, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, on the 24th August, at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 30th August, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th August, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.
Good and Serviceable.
AT HALF PRICE!
To effect a Speedy Clearance.

Black Waterproof Cambric Cape Coats.
Rs. 6, Cash. Rs. 7, Credit.

White Waterproof Cambric Cape Coats.
Rs. 6, Cash. Rs. 7, Credit.

Black Waterproof Coats.
Rs. 4, Cash. Rs. 4-8, Credit.

Any size, 48 inch to 56 inch long.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

NATURE'S CROWN.

THE value of a good growth of Hair, both as a protection and as an ornament, cannot be overestimated by anyone; but how few, except the bald who have it not, sufficiently appreciate this fact to be careful about what they have!

A GOOD CROP OF HAIR

Is a sure sign of good health, and *vice versa*. Attention to the laws of health will secure good hair.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

Those who have good hair should preserve it to the best of their ability. It is no use flying to quack nostrums when the hair begins to fall off. Indeed, these should be avoided at all times as they do more harm than good.

THE KEY-NOTE

To success in life lies in the maxim: "Keep your head cool."

KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE

By its peculiar properties, ensures this satisfactory condition, cooling the scalp, driving the blood with increased vigour to the brain, where it stimulates the brain cells, and produces that feeling of fitness so much prized by all brain-workers.

IN ADDITION

To its cooling properties, this invaluable preparation leaves on the hair a thin impregnation of oil, just sufficient to replace the oil removed by washing, and not enough to mat or clog the hair, or cause any unpleasantness.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SPARKLING TABLE WATERS.

The constantly Increasing Demand for

TREACHER & COMPANY'S

TABLE WATERS is the best testimony to their absolute PURITY and

UNRIVALLED QUALITY.

SODA WATER, POTASH WATER, ÆRATED WATER	As. 8 per Doz.	RASPBERYADE, SELTZER WATER, LEMONADE, TONIC, GINGERADE	As. 12 per Doz.	LITHIA WATER, GINGERALE	Re. 1 per Doz.

SODA As. 8 PER DOZ. Delivered Free Locally. SODA As. 8 PER DOZ.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SEQUAH'S CURE for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Malarial Fevers and Agues, &c., &c. Re. 1-4 per bottle.
SEQUAH'S OIL. An outward application for Sprains, Strains, Bruises, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, &c. Re. 1-4 per bottle.
SEQUAH'S INSTANT RELIEF is the best and only safe internal Pain-Killer. Re. 1-4 per bottle.

SOLE AGENTS:—PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED!

STRAW HATS,
BEST
FINISH.
ROUGH CHIP
STRAW HATS,
NAVY BANDS.
STRAW HATS,
WHITE BANDS.
STRAW HATS,
BLACK BANDS.

THORPE & CO.,
HATTERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,
AND
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

BICYCLES

"THE ROVER"
Has set the fashion to the World.

"THE PREMIER"
The first and fastest Cycles of the Age.

TRICYCLES.

Arrival of a new and large Consignment of "PREMIER" and "ROVER" Machines, fitted with the most improved style of Cushion and Pneumatic Tyres, and every modern contrivance for increasing speed and reducing weight, without diminishing strength or stability.

The PREMIER CYCLE Co., Ld., and Messrs. J. K. STARLEY & Co., Ld., stand FIRST among the GREAT ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS and are the *only* Manufacturers who build Machines specially designed for use in India and fitted with TYRES made of RUBBER SPECIALLY PREPARED TO WITHSTAND THE EXIGENCIES OF THE CLIMATE.

The present improvement in Exchange has enabled us to quote the following low Cash prices, and for the convenience of approved Constituents who do not wish to buy for Cash, we have decided to offer any of our Machines on the following EASY TERMS OF PURCHASE, viz.:—

One substantial payment on Delivery, and the Balance in small equal monthly payments extending over one year, as per examples given below:—

THE "PREMIER" CYCLES,

	CASH Prices. Rs.	HIRE PURCHASE. First payment. Rs.	12 Monthly payments of Rs.
The "HOLBEIN No. 1 Safety,"—The "Champion Road Racer," specially light, improved Cushion Tyres	320	150	16
The "PREMIER MODEL F 2"—Safety, Strong, Diamond Frame Roadster, up to any weight	250	100	14
The "PREMIER No 3" TRICYCLE—Extra High Class, every improvement. For Lady or Gentleman	420	200	21
The "PREMIER No. 2" TRICYCLE—Similar model to No. 3. Extra strong, for hard work and rough roads	350	175	16

Each Machine fitted with our SPECIAL quality Cushion Tyres

THE "ROVER" BICYCLES.

The "POPULAR ROVER."—A new model Safety, Extra Light with improved steering head, and 1893 Dunlop Pneumatic Tyres	350	175	16
The "ROVER ROADSTER."—Similar model to the "Popular," of slightly stronger make, all latest improvements and SPECIAL Cushion Tyres	275	130	15

Descriptive Catalogues and Price Lists, and all further information, may be obtained ONLY from the SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

MOTHER DUDLEY'S
TOOTH-ACHE CURE Gives instantaneous relief in all Cases of Tooth and Ear-ache. 4s. 6d. of all Chemists.

"CHALLENGE"

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is English-made.
FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is absolutely pure.
FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is rich gold flake.
FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is for Pipes.
FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO Smokes Cool!
FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is fragrance itself.
FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is in patent tins.
FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is always fresh.
FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is procurable throughout India.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

SECOND-HAND
PIANOFORTES,
Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	390
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Re. 1.
Packing and Postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE THIRD CONCERT

of the Season 1892-93

WILL BE GIVEN IN THE

TOWN HALL

ON TUESDAY, THE 22ND AUGUST,

at 9-30 P. M.,

WHEN COWEN'S

"THE ROSE MAIDEN"

Will be Performed.

SOLOISTS:

Mrs. W. W. SQUIRE — CAPTAIN HEYMAN
Mrs. STANLEY SMITH — Mrs. R. A. ENGLISH.

CHORUS.

Plan of Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s on and after Tuesday, the 15th inst.

Reserved Seats Rs. 3. Unreserved Rs. 2.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S S. "CLAN FRASER," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature and to take Delivery of their respective Goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain A. C. CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for Settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 19th August, 1893. Agents.

NOTICE.

OWING to the rapid depreciation in Exchange, we are obliged to announce that our PRICES are INCREASED 5 per cent. from THIS DATE.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

Bombay, 21st August, 1893.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, at the Bombay Custom House, in the Reporter General's Department, a few Copies of the ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Trade and Navigation of the Presidency of Bombay, for the Official Year 1892-93.

PRICE: PER COPY, Rs. 3-14.

F. A. HILL,
For Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, and Reporter General of External Commerce.
Bombay, 18th August, 1893.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEDOWS STREET,

BOMBAY.

SMOKERS

In search of really

GOOD TOBACCOS,

will be glad to have their

ATTENTION

drawn to the following

CHOICE BRANDS,

PREPARED BY

J. NEUBERG,

BOMBAY,

Whose Name is a Sufficient

GUARANTEE

FOR THE

GENUINE CHARACTER

AND

HIGH QUALITY

of the following

SPECIALITIES:—

	Rs. as.
"1888" Mixture .....per 1 lb. tin	3 12
Do. do. ..... „ ½ „	2 0
"Pyramid" Mixture ..... „ ½ „	2 0
"Golden Block" Mixture ... „ 1 „	3 4
Do. do. „ ½ „	1 12
"Rifle" Mixture..... „ 1 „	2 8
Golden Leaf Birds' Eye..... „ ¼ „	0 14
Golden Fleece ..... „ ½ „	1 12
Latakia ..... „ ½ „	1 12

MILD, MEDIUM OR FULL FLAVORED AS DESIRED.

Warranted fresh, pure, and sound.

CIGARS and CHEROOTS

of all the leading Brands.

SPECIAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CIGAR "CONDITIONERS"

To promote the proper conditioning of Cigars, Cigarettes or Tobaccos in the Monsoon.

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THE

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of the Best

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

CAIRO—Egypt

Exportation per month:

FOUR MILLION CIGARETTES.

	Rs. a
Non plus Ultra, No. 1 large per 100...	5 12
„ „ 2 Medium „ 100...	5 0
Superfine „ C largest „ 100...	5 8
„ „ 4 large „ 100...	4 12
„ „ 5 Medium „ 100...	4 0
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„ „ 10 Medium „ 100...	2 12

Sole Agent:—

D. MACROPOLO,

BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mails. Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE TIVOLI THEATRE,

(LATE SKATING RINK),

Opposite Victoria Terminus.

TO-DAY, MONDAY, 21ST AUGUST.

THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY,

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.

Farewell to India!

"THE MOUNTEBANKS."

PRICES:—Rs. 3; Rs. 2; and Re. 1.

Military and Navy in Uniform, Half-price to Second and Back Seats.

Doors Open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9 p.m.
Plan of Seats at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 22ND,

"PAUL JONES."

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 21. APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora, Near the Sanitarium, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, Persian and Brussels carpets, Hinks's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, first rate oleographs and pictures, a handsome strong-built dog-cart, a powerful grey Arab horse, goes in harness, gentleman's saddle, &c., the property of J. C. KIDDLE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, August 21, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7. MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 first-rate ebonized upright pianoforte.
6 large and three small Chevalin's water filters.
48 rolls oil carpets, 6 feet wide.
19 „ 3 „
12 tins, each 1,000 cigarettes.
A few articles of household furniture, consisting of handsome almirahs, whatnots, dumbwaiters, show cases, &c.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ali Mahomed Vully and Co., ex s. s. Bhopal—
H B T C 1-17—17 cases earthenware.

On account and at the risk of Nana Hoosein, ex s.s. Etolia—
H O O D 1108-9—2 cases 100 gross pins.

On account of the concerned—
1 case 25 dozen umbrellas S. W. damaged.

On account and at the risk of whom it may concern—
T A 105 kegs nails ex s s Siam—
L N 75 „ „ „ „

On account of the concerned ex s s Locksley Hall—
L M M M—890—1416—1 case 16 pieces coating S. W. damaged.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Goolam Hoosein—
H T B C—413—161 62—2 cases each, 150 books, white copper foil.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Mahomedally Kikabhoy—
M K 7-8—2 cases umbrellas ex Eden Hall.
12-14—1 „ „ ex Britannia.
15-16—1 „ „ ex Aston Hall.
42 43—2 „ „ ex Britannia.

AT 2 P.M.

1 second-hand serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 strong second-hand office-shigram.
1 light serviceable mail phaeton.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 14 CASES SILK BORDERED DHOOTIES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor, Ramjee Marootee—

S B Z R M	214, 229, 238 243, 249-50	6 cases fancy silk bordered dhooties, 9, 10 and 11 yards, 45 and 49 inches.
S H C R M	255-56, 262-66 268	8 cases fancy silk bordered dhooties, 9, 10 and 11 yards, 45 and 49 inches.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Forbes Street, Fort, opposite the offices of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., the valuable handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, plate&ware, glass and crockeryware, pictures, Brussels carpets, Hinks' kerosine lamps, table ornaments, square pianoforte by Broadwood, &c., the property of MRS. BELLINA REGENSTRIEF.

The property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd September, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Cathedral High School, Esplanade, near the General Post Office, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, glass and crockeryware, Brussels carpet, pictures, windproof lamps by Hinks, fancy table ornaments, etc., the property of T. A. SAVAGE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF 9 CASES OF GOLD BROCADE GRENADINES.

On MONDAY, the 11th of September next, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pooranchand and Purmeeree Dass, of Cawnpore—
H C 113 } 211-13—3 cases gold brocade grenadines.
238-40—3 „ „ „ „
258-60—3 „ „ „ „

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, August 21, 1893.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND OTHER GOODS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 P.M., at Colaba, near the Tramway Co.'s stables, in the Goods Shed of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, a quantity of unclaimed luggage and other goods; also—

One deal wood box, containing clothings and sundry articles, booked from Rawalpindee to Grant Road, under Parcel Way Bill No. 38, of 15th August, 1892, consigned to Mr. C. Brooks.

AUCTION SALE OF 350 BALES LOCAL-MADE YARN.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, by order of the Sun Mills, Limited, at their Mill premises, Ferguson Road, Parel, on account and at the risk of Messrs. Rangildass Bhukandass and Co—

250 bales yarn No. 10,
100 bales yarn No. 20.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, twist, &c.

1 case colored book muslin.
3 „ Turkey-red shirtings.
2 „ white cotton satin.
2 „ colored border scarves.
3 „ brown half-hose.
2 bales colored blankets.
2 „ Turkey-red twist.
1 „ striped drill.

On account of the underwriters—
5 bags S. W. damaged almonds, ex s. s. "Benares."

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, August 21, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of H. A. Acworth, Esq., C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 24th August, at 2 p.m., at the New Foras Road Fruit, Vegetable, Mutton, and Fish Markets, the right of occupancy of the new stalls from 1st September, 1893. Each stall will be put up separately, and such sale will be subject to the confirmation of the Municipal Commissioner.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer; the amount of each offer must be paid over to the Superintendent of Markets, as each stall is knocked down to the bidder, whose offer is the highest.

TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT.

Sale of high class Pneumatic-tyred safety Bicycles.

Under instructions, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m. at their sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting—

Four Light Roadster diamond frame safety bicycles made of best steel tubing throughout, wheels 28 inches diameter with direct spokes, and fitted with Clincher pneumatic tyres (1893 pattern), dropped handle bars with rubber handles, ball socket head and best ball bearings all over, brake and mud guards detachable, hammock saddle, ball pedals, bag, spanner, oil can and pump for tyres, gearing 67 inches, weight 42lbs.

2 diamond frame semi-racers, fitted with 28 inch driving and 30 inch steering wheels, direct spokes and pneumatic racing tyres, roller chain, cork handles, rat trap pedals, racing saddle, bag, spanner, oil can and pump for tyres, gearing 66 inches, weight 34 lbs.

Now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, August 21, 1893.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND

POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

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NOTICES.

BOMBAY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Underwriters' Association will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd August, 1893, at 4-45 P.M., to transact the following business:—

(1). To receive the Report of the out-going Committee for the period from 1st July, 1892 to 30th June, 1893.

(2). To appoint the Committee for the year 1893-94; and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
C. J. MICHAEL,
For Secretary.

Bombay, 15th August, 1893.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 514 OF 1892.

SOONDERDASS DHARAMSEY PITAMBER LALJEE VIJESONJEE VEERJEE and HUNSRAJ NENSEY, all of Bombay, Hindoos, carrying on business in Partnership as Merchants and Charterers at Bombay, in the name, style and firm of SOONDERDASS DHARAMSEY and COMPANY ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

RAI JUMNABAI, of Bombay, Hindoo, Widow and Executrix of the late TRICUM NATHU, Deceased, residing at Vadgadi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sale of the Right, Title and Interest of the abovenamed Defendant, Bai Jumnabai, Widow, as Executrix in the immovable property described in the Sheriff's Proclamation, dated 11th July, 1893, and published in the "Bombay Gazette" and "Bombay Samachar" of the 15th August, 1893, and "Indu Prakash" of the 14 idem, will be proceeded with on the premises at Banganga Road, Walkeshwar, on MONDAY, the 21st August, 1893, at 4 o'clock P.M. For particulars vide the said Proclamation, dated 11th July, 1893. —Dated this 16th day of August, 1893.

JAMES DOUGLAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. BROWN AND MOIR,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 212 OF 1893.

The Honourable FRANCIS LAW LATHAM, Advocate-General of Her Majesty's High Court of Bombay, at the relation of SOONDERJI JAIRAM and LUCKMIDAS HURBHUM.... Plaintiff.

vs.

GANGJI AKBAI and NENBAI, Widow of MOHUNJI HURJI..... Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that L. A. WATKINS, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above Suit, has been by an order of the Court, dated the 6th day of July 1893, directed to invite Offers for the purchase or mortgage of both or either of the undermentioned properties situate at Chinch, Bunder and Israel Mohulla respectively, belonging to the estate of the late MOHUNJI HURJI subject to the life interest of the 2nd Defendant, NENBAI, to which she is entitled under the decree herein, dated the 15th day of January 1891.

Tenders in writing for the purchase or mortgage of both or either of the said properties are therefore hereby invited, and the Receiver will be prepared to receive the same at his Office in Court House up to MONDAY, the 11th September 1893 next, at 4 P. M. Every Tender must be made in the form, which can be obtained gratis from the Office of the undersigned.

The receiver does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer, but all offers received by him will be submitted to the Court and only such offer as the Court gives its sanction to shall be accepted by the receiver.

In the case of offers for sale the property will be sold subject to the Particulars and Conditions of Sale which have been prepared, and in case of offers for mortgage the property will be mortgaged subject to the conditions which have been prepared. The amount to be raised by mortgage is Rupees 10,000. The said conditions of sale and mortgage may be inspected at the Office of the undersigned in Meadow Street, Fort.

For further information or particulars application may be made to the undersigned at their above Office as above.—Dated this 5th day of August 1893.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and chawls or range of buildings standing thereon, and situated on the south side of a Public Road called Chinch Bunder first street or Khuruk Road in the sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring about 327 square yards, be the same little, more or less and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 10 and now under ward No. 2333 and street No. 33, 37 and 81, 91 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 390 and 1335, new No. 6954, old survey No. 173 and new survey No. 2369 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Khoja Leelabhoy Purdhan, on or towards the West by a Public Passage, called combed Bowell Cross Lane, on or towards the North by the aforesaid Chinch Bunder first street and on or towards the South by the chawl of the late Dada Ebrahim Mugha, and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Nenbai and the tenants to the Estate of the late Mohunji Hurji and

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 113 6-9 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Bombay and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Israel Mohulla cross Lane, on or towards the West by the property of Allooji Dawoodjee Soobhedar Major, on or towards the North by the property of Khoja Fazal Balia and on or towards the South by the property of Ruyalbai, Widow of Huskel Bamleiji, and registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment formerly under Nos. 18 and 25 and 26 and now under ward No. 1743, and street No. 26, 28 and in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1014, new Nos. 6744 and 6745, old survey No. 232 and 1-222 and new survey Nos. 2882 and 2883, and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Nenbai and the tenants to the estate of the late MOHUNJI HURJI.

MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR & JAMSETJI,
Receiver's Attorneys.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting Hood, folding steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One New single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake suitable for one or pair, by Windower.

One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style, neat furniture.

A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE, in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

Apply to

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THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપટુલા શેકઆદમની કું૰

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1887, Mr. Hill again writes:—"I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges; THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are."

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Boxes by All Chemists.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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FOR the last Five Years this well-known COGNAC HOUSE have kept up

SECOND RANK

In the Official Returns of Brandy Exported by over 200 Cognac Firms, which clearly proves how well their Brandies are appreciated everywhere.

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Sole Agents.

FOR SALE.

From J. LANGENBACH & SOHNE—

	1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE ..... STILL	36 0	39 0
HOCKS AND MOSELLES.		
Bodenheimer, 1886r.....	17 8	20 0
Moselblumchen, 1881r.....	20 8	23 0
Hochheimer, 1881r.....	23 8	26 0
Liebfraumilch, 1876r.....	29 8	31 8
From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN—		
Winninger	20 0	23 0
Laubenheimer.....	20 0	23 0
Deidesheimer	20 0	23 0
Niersteiner	22 8	25 8
Bodenheimer	22 8	25 8
Hochheimer Berg	28 0	31 0

Apply to

BREUL & CO.,

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WANTED.

WANTED.—On the Non-Pensionable Establishment, FOUR EXPERIENCED SUB-OVERSEERS. Must have thorough knowledge of Road and Building Work. Salary at commencement Rs. 35 and Rs. 20 Horse Allowance. None but experienced men need apply.

M. LESLIE,
Executive Engineer,
Coorg Division.

WANTED, Three SURVEYORS for Six months. Salary Babasai Rs. 80 to 100 each. Apply with copies of Testimonials to the CHIEF ENGINEER, Baroda State.

Huzur P. W. Department, Baroda, 15th August, 1893.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

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Reserve Fund.....	$ 39,90,000
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BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, May 20, 1893.

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CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £50,000

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April 13, 1892.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
The Willard Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Dance, Royal Yacht Club.
Music at the Yacht Club. 5-45 p.m,

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 19th:—Oriental (s), from London; and Clan Fraser (s), Glasgow. Yesterday:—Kolpino (s), from Hull; and Gutenfels (s), Hamburg.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Calder (s), and Simla (s), for Persian Gulf; Hoseinee (s), Jedda, &c.; and Khandalla (s), Calcutta, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. clan Fraser entered the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Oriental entered and the s.s. Rufford Hall and Arapahoe left the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong per extra s.s. "Marq Baoquehem" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Monday the 21st instant.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE OF JAWHAR:—Prince Krishnashah of Jawhar and party, left on Saturday afternoon for Jawhar. The friends and acquaintances of the Prince were present on the Grant Road Station to bid him "good-bye." The Prince arrived at the station at 2-30 p.m., where he shook hands with Prince Samat Singhjee of Palitana. The Prince will return to Bombay after passing a few days in his state.

THE KATHIAWAR TEAM.—A correspondent says; Kumar Shri Vijaysinhji of Sasla and Amirmia of Dasada, students of the Wadhwan Talukdari School, and the other native members of the Kathiawar team who, under the Captainship of Captain Ashby came down to Bombay on Friday last to play a criket match with the Bombay Gymkhana team, are the guests of Prince Samatsinji of Palitana, at Cumballa Hill. They intend leaving for Poona tomorrow to play a match with the Government House team.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting):—

Overture	Rubesahl ..... Flotow
Gavotte	Abschiedt ..... Kappey
National Song	Empress and Queen ..... W. C. Levy
Valse	Mata'or ..... C. Deacon
Section	The Red Hussar ..... E. Solomo
Galop	Hurly—Burly ..... C. Faust

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH OF A CONVICT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an enquiry at the House of Correction, touching death of a convict name a Shewdass Hemchund, aged twenty-seven years. On the 16th of March last the deceased was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, and he was admitted into the Jail on the same day. As the deceased was in a very weak state, he was placed in the convalescent yard and was excused all labours. On the 22nd ultimo, he was admitted into the Jail Hospital, suffering from pulmonary phthisis on Friday last. The jury returned a verdict that the death was due to pulmonary phthisis.

A CHARGE OF ASSAULT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Friday last, Mr. W. Windham, an officer of Tinsserins, appeared before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of assaulting a policeman, No. 1038. It appears that on the night of the 9th instant, at about 11 o'clock, the accused went to Appolo Bunder, and shouted out for a tony, but when he did not get any answer, he went to four or five tonymen, sitting on the Bunder and began to strike them with a cane, which he had in his hand and in doing so he struck a policeman who was seated in plain clothes amongst the tonymen. The accused in his defence stated that he did assault the man but did not injure him and that he did not know that the man was a police sepoy. The Magistrate in convicting the accused on a charge of simple assault said that nothing justified the accused in doing as he did, and in order to prevent the breach of the law he could not fine him less than Rs. 10.

A SOLDIER CONVICTED ON A CHARGE OF THEFT.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday last, Constable Barnett placed John Jones, a private in the Lancashire Fusiliers D. Company, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of committing high-way robbery by snatching a metal watch valued at Rs. 12 from Heerajl Nurinanji, a Parsee, tramway conductor, residing in the Fort. Lieut. Farmer of the Second Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, watched the proceedings.

The facts of the case as stated before the Court were, that shortly after midnight on Friday last, the complainant while on his way to Byculla, through Abdool Rehiman Street, went and stood at an Irani's shop to drink a bottle of soda. The accused came to the shop and stood near the complainant. After having drunk a bottle of soda water, the complainant was proceeding onward to go to Byculla, when the accused followed him, called him and stopped him, and asked him what the time was. The complainant after consulting his watch, said that it was "a quarter past 12 o'clock." The accused then asked the complainant to hand him over the watch, but the latter refused to do so. The accused thereupon snatched away the watch from the complainant. The complainant took off his cap and entreated the accused to return the watch, but the accused, who was inexorable, threatened to strike him if he repeated the demand. The complainant then went to a sentry and spoke to him on the matter, but as he did not take any notice, the complainant went to Pydhowne and reported the matter to Constable Barnett, who, in company with the complainant, went to several places in search of the accused and eventually arrested him at Cursetji Sooklaji street. He was immediately identified by the complainant, and on a search being made the watch was found on his person.

Abdool Wahabkhan, a private in the 21st Marine Battalion, native infantry, said that he did not know anything about the case. On the night of Friday last, he was doing duty in a street which he believed was called Abdool Rahiman street. The complainant came to him and said that he had missed his watch, but made no complaint to him.

Walter Barnett, constable of police, in charge of Mandavi section B. Division said, that on the night of Friday last at about 11-45 o'clock, the complainant laid a complaint to him that he had his watch stolen by a soldier. The witness went with the complainant in search of the accused, who was pointed out by the complainant in Cursetji Sooklaji Street. The witness searched the accused and the watch was found in one of his pockets. The witness then arrested the accused.

The accused in making his statement said, that the complainant gave him the watch and walked away. He never saw the complainant afterwards until, he (the accused) was arrested and charged with stealing the watch.

The Magistrate on evidence, framed the charge of theft against the accused, and asked him whether he pleaded guilty to that charge or had any defence to make.

The accused replied that he had a defence to make.

Magistrate:—Have you any witnesses?

Accused:—I have no witness.

Magistrate:—Have you any witnesses as to your character?

Accused:—Yes.

George Farmer, Lieutenant in the 2nd battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, at present doing duty in Bombay, said that he knew the accused. He enlisted on the 17th June 1883, and bore a good character.

The magistrate in delivering judgement said, that he could see no reason to doubt the statement made by the complainant and the witnesses. His worship was willing to take into consideration the previous character of the accused, but looking at the present affairs of the city, he could not pass a less sentence than that of one year's rigorous imprisonment, in the House Correction.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Gen. Sir Robert Biddulph, R.A., G.C.M.G., C.B. (High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of Cyprus, 1879 to 1885), to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the City and Garrison of Gibraltar, in succession to the late Gen. Sir Lothian Nicholson, K.E., K.C.B. It is understood that Lord Roberts declined this appointments, as well as the Governorship of Malta.

To CURE SKIN DISEASES—Sulpholine Lotions quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

DEATH OF KHAN BAHADUR J. D. WADIA.

We regret to announce the death of Khan Bahadur Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, late Master Builder H. M.'s Dockyard, which took place yesterday morning at the age of sixty-five. It was only on the 14th inst. that he retired from the post of shipwright surveyor to this Port after serving Government in that capacity for over a quarter of a century; and it will be gratifying to his friends to learn that his Excellency Lord Harris has recognised the claims of the family by appointing in his place his nephew, Mr. Bomonjee Sorabjee Wadia, who has a bright career before him. Mr. Jamsetjee took ill about a week ago, and was attended to by Dr. Rozario. His illness took a serious turn on Saturday last, and he died at 9 o'clock yesterday morning at his residence at Worlee, whence his body was removed later on to his family residence in the Fort. Mr. Jamsetjee's fine physique and his burly figure were specially noticeable. He possessed many social good qualities and was very popular, especially among Europeans, and enjoyed a large acquaintance. He was an old and intimate confrere of the late Sir Henry Morland and held a high office in the Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry whilst the latter was Grand Master. Mr. Jamsetjee had a kind and genial disposition, which endeared him to all who came in contact with him. For a long time he had been the mainstay of a large number of relations residing in the Fort residence, by whom his loss will be deeply felt.

Mr. Jamsetjee Wadia was born in Surat in March 1829, and was brought over to Bombay by his mother when he was five or six months old. His father was a merchant, and a partner in the well-known firm of Messrs. Dosabhoy Merwanjee and Co., of Bombay. Mr. Jamsetjee was educated at the Elphinstone Institution, and joined the service as an apprentice in the Builder's department in the Dockyard in 1844, when he was about fourteen years of age. He was appointed Sub-assistant Master Builder and Draftsman in July, 1855, Assistant Master Builder in November, 1863, and Master Builder in February 1866. Sir Henry J. Leeke, Rear-Admiral, R. N., writing in July, 1857, when Mr. Jamsetjee was Sub-Assistant Builder and Drafteman, expressed his opinion that Mr. Jamsetjee had conducted himself to his entire satisfaction in the discharge of his duties; that his anxiety to improve and excel in his profession had been very praiseworthy; and that it was trusted that he would receive due encouragement for his zealous conduct for the good of the service on the first suitable occasion. Captain W. C. Barker, officiating Superintendent of Marine, always found Mr. Jamsetjee "most active and energetic in carrying on the duties of the yard." Mr. Jamsetjee received the thanks of Government for the active part he took in expediting the work connected with the fitting of the Persian and Abyssinian expeditions, and was awarded a gratuity of Rs. 1,000 for his exertions in connection with the latter expedition. He was specially honoured on two different occasions by the late Harbour and Pilotage Board, by the presentation, first in 1868 of a silver instrument case "in recognition of the valuable services he had rendered," and secondly, in 1872, of a silver two-foot rule in consideration of the services rendered to the Board from time to time and in "acknowledgment of his zeal and attention in executing the several works of the Board." At a meeting of the Bombay Harbour and Pilotage Board held on the 23rd October 1868, the President, Mr. L. Reed, on behalf of the Board, presented a case of mathematical instruments to Mr. Jamsetjee in recognition of the valuable services he had rendered to the Board, especially by his most efficient supervision of the light vessels, pilot boats, &c., which had then lately been repaired. The mathematical instruments were of silver, made by Elliot, of London. The following inscription was engraved on the case containing the instruments:—"Presented to Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, Esq., Master Builder, Her Majesty's Dockyard, in recognition of the valuable services he has rendered to the Bombay Harbour and Pilotage Board. Bombay, 28th May, 1869." In presenting the case Mr. Reed referred to the services rendered by Mr. Jamsetjee, mentioning several instances, and praising the efficient and zealous manner in which he carried out the different works entrusted to him. Mr. Jamsetjee acknowledged the gift in a short but neat speech. He thanked the members of the Board for the mark of their appreciation of the few services which he had performed for the department, and assured them that these labours had been undertaken in the ordinary course of his duties, and it was particularly gratifying to him to find that his services had been such as specially to produce this handsome and valuable mark of their approval. Similar testimonials of merit which had been presented by Government and public bodies to his predecessors had been handed down as heir-looms from time immemorial; and he was indeed happy to think that he also should in future have a record, by which his posterity would know that the first municipal body for the Government of Harbours in India, so strongly testified to his poor merits.

In 1873 a first-class silver medal of honour was ordered by the President of the French Republic, on a proposition made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs to be presented to Mr. Jamsetjee in recognition of the ready assistance afforded, and the attention paid by him in the speedy execution of repairs to such of the vessels of the French Navy as were obliged from time to time to put into Bombay harbour for repairs. In 1871 Mr. Jamsetjee received the Duke of Edinburgh's "grateful acknowledgments" for a beautifully-executed model of the Water Queen, which he presented to His Royal Highness, who accepted it "as a most interesting memento of his visit to the Bombay Dockyard." In 1876 Mr. Jamsetjee received the thanks of the Secretary of State for India for the preparations made at the Dockyard for the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in Bombay. In January, 1877, the Government of India were pleased to confer upon Mr. Jamsetjee the title of Khan Bahadoor as a personal distinction. In reference to the despatch of troops for Malta in 1878, the Governor in Council declared "his entire approbation of the professional ability and personal energy displayed by the Master Builder Khan Bahadoor Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, in the execution of the work required." The Government of Bombay, in recommending an increase of salary to the Master Builder in 1877, said:—"Khan Bhadoor Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia has been in the service of Government for close upon thirty-two years. He has held his present office for about twelve years. The Government have at all times received the highest testimony as to the efficient manner in which he has conducted his onerous and laborious duties; and as eight years have now elapsed since the above recommendation was submitted, and the important and efficient services rendered in the interval have only tended to strengthen his claims to consideration, the sanction of the Government of India will be solicited to the former recommendation." In December, 1878, at the performance of the ceremony of driving the silver nail in the stem of the steamer Investigator, built in the Bombay Dockyard, the Hon. Mr. Ashburner, then Senior Member of Council, who attended the ceremony in the absence of his Excellency the Governor, called before him Mr. Jamsetjee, and spoke in eulogistic terms of "the highly respectable and worthy family from which he had sprung, of the great reputation they had acquired throughout the civilized world for their excellence in shipbuilding, and of the faithful and loyal manner in which they had served Government for several generations, embracing a period of nearly 150 years." Mr. Ashburner said that Mr. Jamsetjee had not only fully earned the approbation of Government, and upheld the reputation and credit of his ancestors, but in the fitment of transports during the Burmese, Chinese, Persian, and Abyssinian wars, and more recently the Malta expedition, had borne, so far as his work was concerned, a most conspicuous part. On the occasion of the launch of the steamer in May, 1879, the Hon. Mr. Peile, Member of Council, said:—"More especially I must bring to notice the name of the worthy Master Builder, Mr. Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, the present representative of that well-known house of Wadia which, while ephemeral men come and go by every mail-steamer, has for nearly a century and a half past managed the work of this dockyard with high credit, and has in the course of seven generations sent out 200,000 tons of shipping famous for strength and durability." The executive portion of the arrangements made for the embarkation of the Earl and Countess of Lytton, for the landing of Lord Ripon and of Lord Dufferin, and more recently for the embarkation of Lord Ripon, was mostly carried out by Mr. Jamsetjee. On the 31st December, 1884, Mr. Jamsetjee finally retired from the service. In the afternoon, before he left the Dockyard he was met in the Dockyard compound by nearly all the European officials, including Captain Street, Assistant Director of Marine; Mr. G. Crocker, Constructor; Mr. Robert Wood, Inspector of Machinery; Mr. F. Place, Accountant, &c. To show their respect for Mr. Jamsetjee, about 1,200 native employes of the Dockyard headed by their foreman, were drawn up in a line on either side of the road from the Master Builder's office to the outer gates of the dockyard, and as Mr. Jamsetjee drove along the line all saluted him respectfully.

On the 1st January, 1885, the following general order was issued by Captain Hext, Director of the Indian Marine:—"Khan Bahadur" Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, Master Builder of this Dockyard, has been placed on the pension establishment this day. 2 This gentleman entered the Government service as an apprentice in the Shipwright Department of this Dockyard on the 1st April, 1844, and after serving in the different subordinate grades, was appointed Master Builder on the 22nd February, 1866. 3. Mr. Wadia's services are well known on this side of India, especially the good work performed by himself and the Shipwright Department under his orders, in connection with the fitting of the transports taken up for employment during the Abyssinan, Malta, and Egyptian Expeditions, and have repeatedly been acknowledged by Government in various Resolutions, and also by the different Royal Navy Officers, whose vessels have been repaired at this Dockyard. 4. During his forty years' service Mr. Wadia has worthily upheld the reputation of his family, which, since 1735, has been connected with the Shipbuilding Department of this Dockyard, and he carries with him into private life the best wishes of myself and the officers of H. M.'s Indian Marine Service at large, for his future prosperity, health, and happiness.

Mr. Jamsetjee leaves behind him a widow and an only son. The funeral procession leaves the Fort residence about 8 o'clock this morning.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. KATHIAWAR.

THE cricket match between the Bombay Gymkhana and Kathiawar was commenced on Friday and concluded on Saturday, in favour of the Bom bay Gymkhaus. The Bombay Gymnkhana won the toss and selected to bat first. They remained at the wickets for about four hours, and knocked up a respectable total of 243. Troup, one of the prettiest bats of the whole Presidency, put on 114 runs in splendid style. Had it not been for the loss fielding of the visitors in the commencement Troup, who was twice let off, would not have run up a century. The bowling of visitors was above the average, but it was so well collared that the ball was sent flying in almost all directions. Of the other gentlemen who entered into double figures on the Bombay Gymkhana side were, Creagh, Smallwood and Major, who by good play scored 36, 22 and 21 respectively. After an outing of nearly the whole day the visitors took their chance. Their first six wickets fell before it was time to draw stumps. The visitors total was then 32. The play being resumed on Saturday, remaining four wickets were disposed of for two more runs, and the innings ended with a total of 36 of which 13 were obtained by Bapasola, one of the best Parsi cricketers. Under the circumstances the visitors had to follow on and they made a much better show in their second innings. Without giving a single chance Captain Ashby made 55. His play was altogether free from blemish, and the style was splendid. Bapasola with his usual free play and vigorous style scored 32. Even with such a good play in the second innings, the visitors could not make a draw of the game. Shortly after lunch the whole eleven were disposed of for 162, leaving the Bombay Gymkhana to win the match by an innings and 50 runs. The bowling of the Bombay Gymkhana was splendid, Clark taking 6 wickets for 12 runs, and Troup 5 for 19.

It might be mentioned that the visitors were handicapped, in that one of their best men refused to come to Bombay.

The scores are:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Mr H R Troup, b Heaton	114
Mr Cave, b Bapasola	13
Mr Young, b Shiva	0
Mr Smallwood, b Bapasola	32
Mr Brooks, c Bapasola, b Ashby	5
Mr St Paul, c Heaton, b Ashby	6
Mr Wright, b Heaton	2
Mr Major, b Leslie	21
Mr Clark, run out	6
Mr Creagh, c Amir Mian, b Leslie	36
Mr T G L Roberts, not out	0
Extras	23
Total	248

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Bapasola	115	78	6	2
Shiva	75	51	3	1
G B Hancock	50	33	4	0
Ashby	35	24	2	2
Boaman	15	17	0	0
Heaton	30	12	2	2
Leslie	13	7	0	2

KATHIAWAR.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr G H Hancock, c and b Troup	1	b Clark	16
Mr Kumar Vajesaing, c Cave, b Clark	6	c Smallwood, b Troup	8
Mr J J Heaton, c Wright, b Troup	1	c Young, b Clark	0
Capt. J. S. Ashby, c Wright, b Troup	6	b Smallwood	55
Mr N C Bapasola, b Clark	13	b Wright	32
Mr N Leslie, c Cave, b Clark	0	b Clark	3
Mr F Hancock, not out	0	b Smallwood	11
Mr Amir Mian, b Troup	0	b Clark	2
Mr H S Bonn, b Clark	0	c Young, b Wright	23
Mr F C O Boaman, b Clark	4	b Clark	0
Mr Shivashanker, b Clark	0	not out	3
Extras	5	Extras	9
Total	36	Total	162

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.	B.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Idnings.	B.	R.	M.	W.
F Clark	55	12	3	6	F Clark	90	33	3	5
H Troup	50	19	3	4	H Troup	45	35	1	1
					Smallwood	50	41	1	2
					Major	15	8	0	0
					Wright	51	31	1	2

Major bowled two no balls.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

278-93—In person (a puper)—Rukhmabai vs Rukhmabai and another.

169-93—Tyabji and D—Govind Rao Martand vs Tulsidas Kalidas.

237-93—K J Mantri—For pouper—Chandrabai vs Cassibai and another.

238-93—In person (a puper)—Goodratikhan Soobralikhan and another vs Bhoota Pudma and others.

239-93—In person (a pauper)—Gopal Jeewa vs Heerji Mitha and another.

Postponed Long Causes.

333-92—Brown & M—Purshotum Govindjee and another vs The New Great Eastern S and W Co, Lt—Bhaishunker and K—Part heard.

233-93—In person—Canjee Furbut and others vs M C McLeod—Part heard.

371-92—Brown and M—Hormusjee Sorabjee vs Gordhandas Khatao and another—Craigie, Lyall & Co.

115-93—Dikshit and H—Golam Hoosen Visram vs Vithal Ganoo Powar and others—In person.

134-93—Khunderao and M—Thuker Vussonji Jetha vs Etuljee Hormusji Kotwal—Bhaishunker and K.

533-91—Hamilton and B—Chunilal Shivchandlal and another vs Narondas Bhacharam Chobay—Walla and G.

44-93—Daphtary and F—Gotumbai vs Tulsidas Lalloobhoy Mody—Bhaishunker and K.

49-93—Bhaishunker and K—Toolsidas Lalloobhoy Mody vs Gotambai—Daphtary and F.

493-92—Tyabjee and D—Shri Mahant Mahavirdasjee Guru Bhagwanbasjee vs Haridas Jiwa and another—Crawford and C & Co, and W M Paicana and others.

63-93—In person (a pauper)—Sackoobai and others vs Saraswatibai—In person.

692-91—Tyabji and D—Manchubai Navalchand vs John Henry Tod and another—Brown and M.

379-92—Pestonji R and K—Gokulchand Bahadurmul and another vs Keshowdas Moolchand and another—Tyabjee and D.

485-92—Tyabji and D—Kessowdas Moolchand and another vs Gokulchand Bahadurmul and another—Pestonjee R and K.

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice STARLING.)

For Judgment.

427-92—Tyabji and D—Runchordas Nathoobhai and others vs Runchorda Tribhowandas and others—Shamrao P, K J Mantri and B and K, and T and D.

190-93—Inglelow and G—Tribhowandas Muttonji Mody vs Gungadas Tricumji and another—Bhaishunker & K.

Suits For Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

631-92—Nanu and R—Hormusjee Manockjee Dadachanji vs Keshow and G—Merwanjee Hormusjee Dubash vs Awabai and others—Tankurdas D and C, P G and S.—(Not to be called on.)

432-92—Payne G and S—Tejbai vs Jamnabai and another—Bhaishunker and K.

For further directions on Commissioners's Report.

309-90—K D Shroff (for pauper)—Dwood Durves and Ghaschi vs Vullubdas Purshotumdas—Little, S, N and B.

548-92—J P Pavri—For pauper—Abdul Rehman Valad Ahmed vs Dayabhai Purmanand—Thakurdas D and C.

HOME Papers enabled to announce that it is now settled that officers of the Royal Indian Marine, not being members of the old Indian Navy Fund, shall be permitted to subscribe to the Indian Military Service Family Pensions, on the terms which were offered last year, on condition that all officers then in the Service should adhere to the scheme. There were a few dissentients, but the Secretary of State for India has determined not to make any alteration in the scheme on that account. They will be allowed to stand out; but all other members of the Service, and all who may hereafter join, will become compulsory subscribers—i.e., they will not hereafter be allowed to withdraw before their retirement from the Royal Indian Marine. Unmarried men will be called on for no donations; and, in the case of each married man, the amount payable on entrance will be determined by a special actuarial calculation. The sums due by them on January 1, 1893, as at first notified, will be adhered to; but interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum will be charged thereon, from that date to the time of payment. We believe a despatch is being sent to India to this effect by the present mail.

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BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

THE third annual general meeting of the members of the above club was held at the rooms of the Ripon Club on Friday, the 18th August 1893, Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, the president of the club, presiding. Mr. J. E. Davar, honorary secretary of the club, read the notice convening the meeting, and the following report of the committee for the year ending 31st March 1893;—"Your committee have the pleasure of placing before you a brief report of the work done by the club during the past year, as also an audited statement of the accounts for the year ending the 31st March 1893. From the latter you will see that the cash balance in hand amounts to Rs. 590-3-0, against Rs. 257-11-1 of last year. This increase is to be accounted for by the fact that this year the club was unable to give a public performance. As regards our members it is satisfactory to note that of some of them have resigned, others have joined, and the number now on our register is 50, as compared with 41 of the previous year. During the year under review the members held several of their monthly gatherings, when various performances were given, consisting of recitations, readings, music, both vocal and instrumental, and the acting of scenes from Shakespeare and some comic pieces. These performances were given not only before our members, but before numerous friends, and have always been looked forward to with pleasure and received with applause. The performance of "A Marriage by Telephone" (adapted by our president from the French) and of "A Sudden Arrival" have been pronounced by all who witnessed them as excellent and very successful work. The former piece was also rendered in the original French by Messrs. C. M. Cursetjee and J. E. Davar, both at a reunion of the Cercle Litteraire, and at the annual soiree given by the Cercle before a crowded audience, and on both occasions elicited great commendation. Those members of our A.-D.-C. who have, by their zeal, energy, intelligence and assidity, rendered these mouthly gatbering—so much appreciated—both possible and popular, deserve the hearty thanks of our club. Your committee considers that these monthly gatherings are undoubtedly well calculated ta have a most beneficial effect, both educational and social, upon our members, and, in order to allow the same to be carried on without flagging, earnestly invites the co-operation of all members who have the capacity and the leisure to contribute their share towards making these reunions edifying, enjoyable and successful. Your committee thinks it is hardly necessary to reply to the carping and indifferent criticisms appearing now and then in some quarters anent the activity of our A. D. C. It is difficult to enlighten ignorant people who persist in remaining ignorant. We may, however, explain for the benefit of some of our members and friends who fancy that the only object of our A. D. C. is to give public performances annually, that this is a very mistaken notion indeed. We opine that this is not the end and be all, or the only *raison d'etre* of our Amateur Dramatic Club. Our club is started mainly with a view, firstly, to encourage not only the intelligent appreciation of the English drama, but also of English literature generally. A great many of our native students, after leaving school or college, become so much engrossed in money-making pursuits that they practically abandon the *litræ humaniores*, unless there is some way of inducing the continued cultivation of the same. To these men our club cannot but be, we feel sure, the happy means of allowing them to keep up and even further prosecute their studies in the wide field of English liturature in a way that cannot but be of advantage to them; secondly, to promote sociability, friendliness and intellectual intercommunion amongst the educated men of different communities in Bombay, and thus afford them a sort of neutral gathering. round Both these aims, we hope, our members will recognize as eminently laudable, and also that the work done by our club, such as giving occasional public performances and holding the monthly gatherings in the way above indicated, as well suited to secure these aims. The motto of our club should be, we think, the Horatia maxim. "Omne tuilt punctum qui mis cuit utile dulci," which means every one's sufferage must be in favour of that person or body whose purpose is to commingle the useful with the agreeable. The lines on which our A. D. C. is carried on are fully calculated to achieve this purpose. We must, no doubt, occasionally appear on the public stage, whenever, we can do so, with good effect, and in aid of some deserving object, but neither our rules nor anything else that we can see necessitate our giving a public performance on a large scale every year. Besides as you all well know, our resources are not such, nor, the materials at hand so sufficient as to allow an annual appearance in public, however, willing and desirous we may be to do so. We need hardly mention that the very serious impediment in our way, that prevents our doing so is the total absence as yet of lady-members, who would enact female characters. That difficultlies in the direction appear at present to be well nigh insuperable. We have faith, however, in the wearing effect of time an old prejudices, and, we think, we may safely predict that in the course of a few year we shall not find this great drawback impeding our effort towards legitimate progress. Putting up boys to personate female characters is at best an unsatisfactory make-shift, and even that, as is well known, is not available. Again, getting up a regular public performance is no mere joke or idle pastime. It entails considerable labour, trouble and loss of time, and seeing that most of our members are busy men, it is expecting a vast deal too much from our club to say that we should, as a matter of course, undertake such a performance year after year. Before concluding, the committee is happy to state that it is now certain that the celebrated actors, Mr. Kyrle Bellow and Mrs. Brown Potter, are coming to India next cold season on a professional tour, and that they have consented, when in Bombay, to join our members in performing a play from Shakespbere. We are arranging accordingly to play "Othello, and we look to our members working heart and hand to bring the proposed performance to a successful issue, such as must add to the reputation our A D C already enjoys for good and intelligent work."

The following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

That the committee's report and audited accounts for the year ended 31st March 1893 be adopted.

That Mr. Soonderdass D. Khote and Mr. D. E. Patel be requested to scrutinize the voting lists received from members for the formation of the new committee.

That this meeting desires to record its entire saistaction with the management of the affairs of the club by the managing committee during the past year and begs to tender its best thanks to the managing committee and especialy to the indefetigable and talented president of the club, Mr C M Cursetjee and Mr J E Davar, honorary secretary, and Mr J C Cama, honorary treasurer, for the great zeal and ability they have displayed in directing the affairs of the club. This meeting is of opinion that the club owes its success to their fostering care and unflagging energy in promoting its interest,

That the thanks of the club be accorded to Mr. D. P Batha and Mr. D. E. Patel for having audited the accounts of the club for the year ended 31st March 1893.

The following gentlemen were declared duly elected members of the committee for the current year:—Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, president; Mr. P. N. Wadia, vice-president; Mr. J. C. Cama, honorary treasurer; Mr. J. E. Davar, Honorary Secretary; Dr. D. B. Tata, Messrs. Rustom K. R. Cama, Limjee N. Banajee, Dr. R. N. Ranina, Ardesir F. Unwalla, Framjee Tamuljee Mirza and Dinshaw Jeejeebhoy.

The vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

The members then retired to the spacious banqueting hall of the second floor to have their annual dinner and separated after spending a very pleasant evening.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

A MATCH was fired at the Colaba Rifle Range on Saturday, 19th inst., between the above Corps and the Bombay Light Horse. The B. V. A. won by 24 Points. The following are the scores:—

B. V. A.

	Points.
Major Roughton	27
C. S. M. Beckerleg	16
Corpl. Taylor	22
Br. Martin	22
Gunner Bond	21
" Penton	20
Total	127

B. L. HORSE.

	Points.
Trooper Symons	24
" Robinson	23
" Sutton	20
" Berlinger	7
" Uhtlinger	13
" Lindsay	11
Total	103

THE total output of the Singareni Colliery, during 1892, amounted to 149,601 tons, which shows a small advance upon the figures for 1891. The average price of coal at pit's mouth was Rs. 5-5-4. During 1892 Mr. Price Williams, mining expert, made an inspection; he expressed the opinion that Singareni coal could compete successfully with English coal at Bombay, for both marine and locomotive engines.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AT the Legislative Council on Thursday Sir D. Barbour moved that the consideration of the Bill to amend the Excise Act of 1881 be postponed to the next meeting of the Council.

Sir A. Miller, introducing a Bill to make provision for matters connected with the tributary mahals of Cuttack, said that up to 1888 it had never been declared whether these mahals were British territory, but ever since the concession of Orissa they had been administered by the Government of Bengal under certain regulations, and under Act 20 of 1850 of the Governor General applying to them. In 1887 the Government thought the mahals should not be considered as British India, and in April 1888 these views were upheld by the Secretary of State, and it became necessary to make arrangements for their future administration. The question has been hanging since 1888, when Sir A. Scoble expressed the opinion that measures were necessary to provide for the validation of past Acts and the repeal of the enactments mentioned, and for any other subsidiary measures. The matter had been practically settled by the issue of sunnuds to chiefs of the mahals, but in order to put things right if was necessary to repeal the Act by which the mahals has been administered. The provisions proposed by the Bengal Government might be accepted, though in some respects they went further than the hon'ble member altogether liked, viz., that all sentences of British Courts, and certain prospective sentences in native Courts in the mahals, should be carried out in British India.

Sir P. Hutchins, in introducing a Bill amending the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, explained that he did so at the desire of Dr. Lethbridge, who before going on leave handed him the draft lines, which had been generally adhered to. Sir P. Hutchins explained that it had been found a common practice of dacoits, after committing murders and heinous offences in Native States, to take shelter over the border in British territory, with the connivance of British subjects. Under the Penal Code as it now stands, persons sheltering these brigands cannot be touched, and the officers of justice are powerless unless they can lay hands on the actual offenders themselves. Although harbouring an offender is punishable under sections 212 and 216 of the Code, the word "offence" is defined in so technical a manner that it does not cover any kind of offence committed in a Native State. Had it been committed in British territory the matter would have been very different. Having explained that the main object of the Bill was to extend the meaning of the words "offence" and "harbouring," and fully denoting the necessary technical changes involved, Sir P. Hutchins said: I must not conclude without acknowledging the cordial manner in which the rulers of the States chiefly concerned are co-operating with our officers in this matter. The object of this Bill is to protect their subjects and suppress brigandage in their territory, but the converse state of things had given rise to similar difficulties, marauders from British territory finding sheler and protection from confederates in the States. I am glad to say that the Durbars are taking energetic measures to prevent this, and when this Bill becomes law it will enable our officers on their part to fulfil their reciprocal obligations in regard to the States.

The Council then adjourned for a fortnight.

THE CADASTRAL SURVEY IN BEHAR.

PAPERS relating to the survey and record of rights in Behar are published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of Wednesday. After recapitulating the results of the recent Conference the Lieutenant-Governor considers them satisfactory, as clearly defining the situation, and enabling the Government to act with greater freedom and effect. The operation will now be vigorously prosecuted to a definite end by officers under the complete control of Government alone. Measures will also be taken to procure the necessary legal sanction to the creation of a land record on lines indicated in the draft scheme. The Lieutenant-Governor conveys his thanks to the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens for his judicious and effective conduct of the proceedings, and endorses the praises given by Mr. Stevens to those who attended the Conference.

The report of the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens is also published, giving the general results. It was made perfectly clear that the Government would insist on the maintenance of the Record of Rights, as necessary to secure permanent benefit from the original operations; that the record should be maintained by Government agency and that a revision at the end of five or ten years was an arrangement Government could not accept while remaining responsible for the accuracy of the record as representing existing facts. It was evident that the zemindars and planters object to the annual maintenance up to date of the record of rights. They prefer that they should not be maintained at all, or as an alternative a revision after long periods. They prefer the scheme of the kanungos dealing with larger are as to patwaris dealing with villages. The concession made in this connection was received with satisfaction by both parties and the Government was able to show that the adoption of the kanungo scheme would involve the repeal of the patwari regulation, provided an efficient mode of maintaining the Record of Rights can be brought into operation.

A full report of the proceedings of the Conference is appended with a letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department, and a minute on the survey and record of rights in Behar by the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor, dated 24th June 1893.

The papers conclude with a letter from Sir E. C. Buck which, referring to the Lieutenant-Governor's minute, says:—"Like Sir. A. MacDonnell, the Government of India would have preferred that the method and means for maintaining the record should have been decided before the survey commenced, but they apprehended that if operations were deferred until a complete scheme for the maintenance of the record was prepared and sanctioned, the entire project might be indefinitely postponed if not wholly abandoned. The Governor-General in Council is fully alive to the necessity for urgent action and thanks the Lieutenant-Governor for the energetic manner in which he has taken up the subject. Sir E. C. Bu

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 19.

THE drain of Gold from the Bank of England appears to have recommenced, a million sterling in the aggregate having been withdrawn, on Thursday and yesterday; and Consols, which had recovered ⅛ per cent., declined ⅜ per cent., yesterday, say to 97⅝. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 107¾; and the market rates of discount were unaltered. The price of Bar Silver in London was ¼d., higher, at 33⅛d., per oz.; and in New York, the metal advanced in value ¾ cents, to 73¾ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London half a cent higher at 4·87 dollars. The United States Treasury bought 40,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 73·25 cents per oz. Four per cent, Rupee Securities in London were 3-8 per cent., higher, at £66½. The Indian Council sold Rs. 30,000 Bills on Madras at 1s. 3 9-32d., or 1-32d., above the rate accepted for Wire Transfers on Wednesday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2⅜d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £60,000 in Silver and £20,000 in Gold, all for this port. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. ower, at 99¼; Paris Exchange on London was unchanged, at fcs. 25·34½.

To-day, the only change in London Stock Exchange quotations is a further advance of 3-8 per cent. in 4 per cent., Rupee Securities, at £66¼; but the market rates of discount have been put up ¼ per cent., both on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 4 per cent all round. Silver is unchanged in value; but in New York, the metal has become ¼ cent cheaper, at 73 cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered.

The Wheat Market was dull, and No. 1 spot Soft White lost the late advance of ½d. per cental, being again quoted at 5s. 8d. Ex Quay. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,610,000 or 10,000 quarters more than was upon the water a week ago. The Linseed Market was dull.

Cotton in Liverpool closed easier last evening; Surats dull; and Arrivals steady; the day's sales having aggregated 8,000 bales; Surats *nil*. 4½d. per lb. was still the price of ready Mid-Uplands: but in East Indian Cotton, there was a decline of 1-16d. in Westerns and Coconadas and of ½d. per lb. in Tinnevellys. American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in the nearest position and 3-64d. in the more distant positions, the extreme quotations being 4 5-64d. both for August and December-January deliveries. The day's Imports were *nil*. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

This afternoon the Liverpool market closed steady; Surats flat; and Arrivals dull; the day's Sales having been 7,000 bales. Spot prices are all unchanged; but American Arrivals are 3-64d. to 1-16d. per lb. higher. Cotton at Havre is fc. 1¼ lower for "Good" Oomra, and "Fine" Broach, at fcs. 45½ and 49½, respectively.

Business in Cotton in Liverpool was upon a larger scale during the week which ended yesterday than in the week preceding, the total Sales having been 15,000 bales more at 55,000 bales (including 1,000 East Indians; the amount forwarded to consumers having been 6,000 bales greater, at 58,000 bales. The week's Imports were 12,000 bales heavier, at 29,000 bales. The total Stock had decreased during the week by 35,000 bales; and was smaller, by 191,000 bales than at the same time last year; though larger by 289,000 bales than in 1891. The total Visible Supply had fallen off during the week by 70,000 bales, and of East Indian Cotton there were 13,000 bales less in sight; the figures now showing in the total Visible Supply for all Europe a decrease of 381,000 bales compared with last year's, but an increase of 627,000 bales as against those for the year before; and, for East Indian Cotton, a decrease of 86,000 bales, and of 140,000, bales, respectively, in the same comparison. Ready American Cotton in Liverpool was yesterday 3-16d., and Arrivals 17-64 to 5-16d., lower than on the previous Friday; the spot price having been 5-16d. higher than on the corresponding day last year, but 3-16d. below that ruling in 1891.

A further decline of ⅛ cent. took place in the price of ready Mid-Uplands in New York yesterday, at 7 5-16d. per lb.; while September Futures were 10 points lower, at 7·08 cents. The day's Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales; and the total falling off this season now stands at 2,025,000 bales and 1,881,000 bales, compared with last year and the year before, respectively.

To-day, spot and arrival prices are unchanged in New York. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are again 2,000 bales, going against 1,300 bales on the corresponding day last year, and 200 bales in 1891. The Cotton in sight is 6,550,000 bales, compared with 6,530,000 bales visible a week ago.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Week's receipts	13,000	6,000	21,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	6,000	5,000	7,000
" " Continent	6,000	..	4,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,015,000	7,070,000	6,926,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,265,000	3,297,000	3,319,000
" " to Continent do.	2,025,000	2,512,000	2,412,000
" Stock in the Ports	270,000	411,000	209,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 18th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Total supply of all kinds	2,320,000	2,741,350	1,733,260
" Surats	181,000	263,850	323,460

For the United Kingdom only the figures are—

Stock in Liverpool	1,297,000	1,338,010	917,890
" London	9,000	10,000	17,000
American Afloat	40,000	15,000	15,000
East Indian "	10,000	20,000	10,000
Total	1,356,000	1,443,010	959,890
Price of Mid.-Americans	4½d.	3 15-16d.	4 7-16d.
" Good Dhollera	3¾d.	3 3-8d.	3½d.
Difference	¾d.	9-16d.	15-16d.

The purchase of a couple of hundred bales by exporters, say 100 Bengals, at Rs. 178; and 100 Dharwars, at Rs. 192, is all the business reported in our local Cotton Market, the tone of which has been dull, though prices are still unchanged.

WHEAT remains quiet in tone with only a small export business passing; but prices are still unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS are steady, and a moderate quantity has been taken to-day by shippers, on the basis of our last quotations.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	554	bales.
Wheat	12,416	owts.
Linseed	2,163	"
Rapeseed	7,828	"
Castorseed	652	"
Rice	2,909	"

FREIGHTS are steady; and business has been done for Antwerp, for September shipment, at 17s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been slightly firmer to-day at an advance of about 1-8d. for Bank Bills, and 3-32d. for Merchants' Paper, a fair amount of the latter being reported to have been sold for several deliveries from 1s. 3 9-32d. ready, to 1s. 3 13-32d. to 7-16d. for April-May. Bank Telegraphic has been offering at 1s. 3 3-16d. for February transfer, without finding buyers, rates seeming firmer in the meantime, and if the Secretary of State and the Government of India work together amicably, the steadiness would no doubt be maintained; but report has it that they are at variance on matters affecting the course of Exchange. Our closing quotations are as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3⅛d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 1-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 3-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 5-16d.	"
Francs 3 do.	1-61¼d.	"

with forward Telegraphic quoted at 1s. 3 3-16d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet, but steady, on the whole throughout the day. A slight advance in rates for Fours was at one time quoted, at 106 for Money, and 105 15-16 for Account; but this was lost, and at the close, yesterday's final rates of 105 15-16 and 105⅞, respectively, (not as erroneously printed in our issue of this morning) were named.

SHARES.—Business was transacted in this market to-day, and some recovery in prices of a number of Cotton Mill shares took place, say in City of Bombay, which advanced Rs. 25; and Central India, Luckmidas, Maneckji Petit, Swadeshi, and Western India, which are Rs. 10 each higher. David have advanced Rs. 5. Hyderabad, on the other hand, have declined Rs. 10; and Colaba Land and Mill Rs. 5. In Press shares, East India have advanced Rs. 10; French, Rs. 5; Mercantile Rs. 32; and New Indian, Rs. 1½; while Hingoli have declined Rs. 5; and Mercantile Re. 1½. Delhi and Northern Flour have advanced Rs. 11; and Treacher and Co. Rs. 20.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

TINDAL—July 30, at Walt Royd, Harrogate, wife of Capt W A Tindal, H M I T T, Patrick Stewart, of a son.
MALTBY—July 28, at 20, Granada road, Southsea, the wife of Lieut-Col F G Maltby, Indian Staff Corps, Hyderabad Contingent, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BELL—DANVERS—July 25, at St Philips, Kensington, the Rev Francis Christian Bell to Marion Audrey Rochfort, daughter of Sir J Danvers, K C S I, of Lexham Gardens.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON—July 29, at Woolsiie, Stroud, Major Gen Edwin Henry Atkinson, late of the 19th Regt (Madras Infantry), aged 86.
BEVERLEY—July 19, at Bath, Henry Freer, only son of Mr Justice Beverley, of the High Court, Calcutta aged 21.
COLLIER—July 30, at Stroud, Col James Alphonso Collier, J P, late of the Bombay Staff Corps, aged 67.
DALMAHOY—Aug 1, at Chandler, N B, Helen Balfour Ainslie, widow of the late J Dalmahoy, H E I C S.
WALSH—Aug 1, at Ealing, T Prendergast B Walsh, Colonel Bombay Staff Corps, late 1st B Grenadiers, aged 62.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WADIA—August 20, at his residence, No. 6, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay, Khan Bahadoor Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, late Master Builder, H. M.'s Dockyard, and Shipwright Surveyor to the Port. Deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends. Funeral 7 a.m., to-day, (Monday.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

VALENTINE—August 12, at Trevandrum, the wife of D W T Valentine, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ALEXANDER—FIELD—August 7, at Saints' Church, Coonoor, by the Rev J W Cassels, M A, Chaplain, Henry Stirling Alexander, Indian Staff Corps, son of the late F J Alexander, Esq, Bengal Civil Service, to Marian Elizabeth (Birdie), daughter of George Field, Esq, of Coonoor.

THE NARRATIVE OF THE HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN RIOTS OF AUGUST 1893 IN BOMBAY,

As it appeared from Day to Day in the *Bombay Gazette*,

WILL BE RE-PUBLISHED IN PAMPHLET FORM,

With ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Eye-witnesses who have observed characteristic and interesting incidents that have not been chronicled, are requested to kindly communicate with the COMPILER.

PRICE: ONE RUPEE.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICES, Albert Buildings, Fort.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1893.

THE notification respecting the exchange compensation allowance to European and Eurasian officers of Government, which was telegraphed to us from Simla on Saturday, will be received with very mixed feelings by the public at large. Those more immediately concerned will doubtless be thankful—if men ever are thankful, for that which they regard as an instalment of what is their due—that instead of having to remit to England for their home charges at the rate of the day, which may still fall, as we have just seen, below one and three pence, they will be privileged to remit one-half their pay at one and six pence, subject to a maximum limit of £1,000 a year. Furlough pay will be subject to the same rule, with a minimum allowance of £250. It would appear that the privilege goes even further and enhances one-half the salary of every officer—not domiciled in India, or drawing pay at two shillings—to the rate of eighteen pence per rupee. This will practically mean as matters stand at the present moment, thanks to the intelligent action of the Secretary of State, every officer of Government, Civil and Military, European or Eurasian, will be entitled to receive threepence extra on fifty per cent. of the rupees to which he is entitled. The bonus will be even larger if the Secretary of State contrives to send exchange below one and three pence. The allowance will be payable every month as part of the pay. What is more, the privilege is retrospective, and the enhancement will be given in respect of all payments of salary paid or payable since the 1st April, 1892. Consequently, a considerable sum will accrue to officials who have been in the depths of despair during the dismal months when the rupee was flickering down to one and twopence. The rate of exchange will be fixed for every quarter, and the additional payment calculated, so as to yield an amount equal to the difference between one-half the salary converted at one and sixpence, and the same amount converted at the average market rate. Rules will be published, setting forth the principle on which the percentages for each quarter shall be calculated. For the first quarter of the present financial year, the allowance has been fixed at 10·81; and for the second quarter, July to September, the percentage has been fixed at 7·3. The officers in the civil and military employ of Government will thus become entitled to what ought to be a very welcome bonus upon the salary which they have drawn during the last seventeen months. It is sincerely to be hoped that they will show themselves grateful to a paternal Government, which, labouring under a heavy deficit, heroically adds to its financial troubles by appropriating a crore to relieve the necessities of its children.

It is, however, greatly to be feared that the man in the street, the flint-hearted tax-payer, will not regard the benevolence of the Government with unqualified approval. The deficit of four crores is increased by twenty-five per cent, by a stroke of the pen. It is not easy to see how the money can be provided, except by increased taxation, now that the Secretary of State seems to have made up his mind to nullify the hopes entertained that, the financial situation would be redeemed by the change in the currency undertaken to secure a better exchange. Mr Mackay, president of the Currency Association, in the energetic letter which he has addressed to the Government of India, shows with great clearness how effectually the Secretary of State has upset all the calculations on which the new policy was based. On the 26th June, a law was passed and a notification issued by which the mints were closed to the unrestricted coinage of silver, and the rupee made the equivalent of sixteen pence. This rate was readily accepted. The Secretary of State in the early days of July sold his Bills in London at one and fourpence, and even more. But on the 5th July, tenders having been put in at one and threepence seven-eighths, he accepted that rate, and thereby unsettled all that had been done. The tenders became lower and lower, until they fell to one and threepence farthing on Wednesday last. That rate being also accepted, exchange fell next day below one and threepence. On the 6th July, the president of the Currency Association memorialised the Government of India on the unfavourable effect which the action of the Secretary of State will infallibly have, and urging that confidence might be restored by fixing the minimum at which Council Bills will be sold. No answer has been given to that communication, and, in the meanwhile, matters have gone from bad to worse, until twelve lakhs of Bills were sold last week at one and three pence farthing. The Under-Secretary for India has since admitted that the India Office has on minimum rate; the Bills are sold to the amount advertised "if the tenders be not below the market rate." Whence it follows that the forty lakhs which are to be sold next Wednesday will go for less than one and three pence if the tenders are at that rate, which will thus become the rate of the day.

Thus the whole action of the Government of India, which had for its object to prevent the further fall of the value of the rupee, has been defeated. Consequently a panic has been created in every commercial centre. It is an open secret that the Government of India and the Secretary of Stetes are not in accord about the Currency cheme. The Governor-General proposed to sake power in the Currency Act, to raise exchange to one and six pence, but that section was cut out. It was then the hope of the Government to advance exchange to one and fourpence, which Lord Lansdowne distinctly stated was a provisional rate. That hope has been so far frustrated. We must now wait and see whether the exports, which will begin to flow in October, will raise exchange to one and fourpence. If it be found that exchange can be advanced to one and fivepence or to one and sixpence, without injuriously affecting the foreign trade, the deficit may disappear without a resort to increased taxation. It may be doubted whether the Government of India would have ventured to add another crore to their burdens at the present moment if the full consequences of the disconcerting action of the Secretary of State had been foreseen. The embarassment of the finances will be greatly increased by the enhancement all round of the salaries of Government officers not domiciled in India. The success of the currency measures taken in June last——after much protracted deliberation in London——has been placed in jeopardy, or at all events deferred for some anxious months. It cannot be forgotten that incidental to the measures which were intended to give stability to exchange, the opium revenue has seriously declined. The situation has become in these respects more compromised than it was last cold weather, when the Government of India deemed it necessary to postpone the task of meeting the claims of the services, until it was possible to see more clearly how the Budget balanced. Under this new development, Mr, Mackay's recommendation that, the Secretary of State should reconsider his intention to increase his Council drawings, acquires additional force. He urges very reasonably that those exceptional payments to railways, on capital account, amounting to two millions sterling, should be met by a loan. By borrowing £5,000,000 the India Office could abstain from selling Council Bills, until the absorption of the currency and the demand for trade remittances enable the sixteen penny rate to be secured. It is the bounden duty of the state to carry through, to a successful issue, the policy which dictated the new Currency Act, that has for its one justification the deliverance of the Country from the fluctuations which have endangered the equilibrium of the finances and the stability of the trade of the Country.

THERE is a great deal of gossip in the Parliamentary lobbies about the hitch that has occurred in the appointment of the Opium Commission. A well-informed London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says, that Lord Kimberley "probably without much reluctance" declines to accept at least one active spokesman of what is rather unctuously described as "the Crusade against the Opium Traffic." The writer goes on to say:—"It is not unlikely that the whole facts of the case may shortly become a public property unless, which is devoutly to be wished, Lord Kimberley is brought to reason by some of his colleagues. Strong representations are being made to-day to the Prime Minister on the subject." Lord Kimberley may be right or wrong, but he is indifferent to threats, and the previous appeal of the anti-Opiumists to Mr. Gladstone did not do them much good. It is an open secret that the gentleman who is objected to, is no other than Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., and if our London correspondent is correctly informed, the objection to his having a seat on the Commission comes from the authorities, in India, to whom naturally he is not exactly *persona grata*. We mentioned several weeks ago that Mr. Caine was one of the nominees of the Opium Society, another being Mr. Alexander, the Secretary of that organization. At that time it was supposed that the commission would consist of fifteen members: now that the number has apparently been fixed at nine, the anti-Opiumists will probably moderate their demands, though as well have been seen, they do not mean to give up Mr. Caine without a struggle. Sir Joseph Pease, who had paired for the rest of the session and had left town, was hastily summoned to London, and there was great excitement in the anti-opium camp. Few of our readers we apprehend share Mr. Alexander's views on the opium question, but all will agree with the protest he has sent to the papers against the proposal to make India as usual pay for the cost of the inquiry. The Commission has been got up not at the request of India but of certain people at home, and England ought to bear the expenses, which will be no bagatelle. Mr. Alexander seems to think that the Government may come to a different conclusion, a rather sanguine expectation.

MEMBERS of what used to be called the Uncovenanted service will be glad to hear that their interests are not being neglected in England. The London Committee recently wrote to the India Office to know what was being done with regard to the grievances that were left untouched or inadequately dealt with by the Select Committee of the House of Commons. A day or two before the mail left the Secretary, Mr. Heyman, received from Sir Henry Waterfield a letter in which the head of the Financial Department announces that the question of leave and pension rules is under consideration, and that the Secretary of State is doing his best to accelerate a decision on the many points involved. Sir Henry went on to say that Lord Kimberley would be happy to receive a deputation as proposed by the Committee last autumn, on the following Thursday. Unfortunately Sir Seymour King, M.P., has been obliged to go abroad for the benefit of his health, and our London correspondent says he had not heard who was to introduce the deputation. However, there were then in England several gentlemen who were specially qualified to represent the services, and no harm would be done by Sir Seymour's unavoidable absence. The hon. member for Hull left for Pontresina directly the Home Rule Bill emerged from Committee, and before it was known that Lord Kimberley had changed his mind about listening to an oral exposition of the case. The spokesman was expected to be Sir Alfred Croft, the well-known Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, Mr. R. S. T. MacEwen, Judge of the Calcutta Small Causes Court; Mr. O. R. Jones of Madras; Mr. Turton Smith, Deputy Inspector-General of police, Punjab; and Mr. C. Rivett-Carnac of the Financial Department, who represents Bombay. Sir Roper Lethbridge in his capacity as Chairman of the London Committee will possibly also attend. In this connection we may mention that the Committee at the present juncture feel very much the loss of their lamented colleague, Mr. S. J. Harrison, whose sudden death some weeks ago caused such a painful shock to all his friends. Older residents in Bombay will remember Mr. Harrison as a former member of the Customs Department. After the reorganization of the department consequent we believe upon the abolition of the import duties, he became cantonment magistrate at some up-country station. There are few men who understood the complicated case of the uncovenanted service more clearly than he did, or who could express their views with greater lucidity. Some of the most effective of the many memorials sent to Whitehall from time to time were wholly or mainly from his skilful pen. He is regreted by all his colleages.

How easily the smouldering embers of strife may be fanned into a flame was demonstrated yesterday, shortly afternoon, in the neighbourhood of Pydhowni a Hindu rushed through the streets of the quarter inhabited by his co-religionists calling out "The Mussalmans are coming," and no sooner had he passed on, than three or four Hindus set upon and beat a helpless Mahomedan boy, who was hawking soap in the streets. His arm was broken, and two other Mussulmans were attacked and injured. Immediately there was a stampede of Hindus to their own quarters, the Mahomedans had their shops closed in an instant, and there was at once a return of every sign of the disorder of a week ago. Victorias were driven recklessly in the neighbourhood of the Police Station, and a collision between two of them momentarily blocked the road. The activity and promptitude displayed by the military and the police even showed that vigilance had by no means been relaxed. No sooner was the alarm raised than a body of police, the Lancers, and Lancashire Regiment were on the scene, and order was again restored. Tramway traffic was temporarily suspended, and shops were closed with the utmost haste. A ghary driven by a Musulman, in which a European gentleman and a child were being driven along Kalbadevi, was pelted with stones and rubbish by a mob of unruly youths, who, rushing towards the Pydownee Station, were fortunately dispersed before they reached it.

SOME native papers are under the impression that the reporters of the two Anglo-Indian dailies were present at the meeting of leading citizens held at the Municipal Commissioner's Office on Tuesday last, while those of the native press were excluded. That was not the case. All reporters were excluded, and Mr. Acworth engaged a short-hand writer to make a record of the proceedings. Some of the Anglo-Vernacular papers make the strange remark that Mr. Acworth, in whose office the conference was held, "put himself too much in evidence." The Municipal Commissioner, it will seem to most reasonable people, simply did his duty in endeavouring, successfully, to bring leading citizens together to devise means to restore a good understanding. It was essential that at a meeting held in his offices, either he or Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, should preside. Mr. Vincent had entirely lost his voice, through dint of much speaking, giving many orders, and energetic remonstrance, and Mr. Acworth had no option in the matter. Had the Municipal Commissioner remained at home during the riots, what would these papers have said?

THE following message dated 20th has been sent by Government to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay:—"You are authorized to State that troops will not be withdrawn from Bombay until the local authorities are satisfied that confidence is restored and the withdrawal may safely commence."

ON his Excellency Lord Harris's arrival at the Police Hospital and the Pydhownee police station on Saturday morning, Sirdar Meer Abdul Ali, the head of the detective police, and Superintendent Brewin were respectively introduced to his Excellency, by Mr. Vincent, with some complimentary remarks. Lord Harris heartily thanked both officers for the zeal and energy shewn by them, and the great labour they had undergone in the queiling of the disturbances.

A COMMITTEE has been formed for the purpose of erecting a memorial to Major.-Gen. Sir John Inglis K.C.B., who commanded the garrison that defended Lucknow during the Indian Mutiny of 1857. The committee consists of officers of the old garrison—"Defence of Lucknow"—but they

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE COUNCIL BILLS QUESTION.

NO MINIMUM FIXED.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Russell, Under-Secretary for India, in reply to a question from Mr. Gibbs, said the Government were unable to give any undertaking regarding their action with reference to the sale of Council Bills on India. It must depend on the amount and rates of tenders.

The India Council fixes no minimum below which no tenders for Bills will be accepted. Tenders for advertised amounts will usually be taken, if the rate offered is not below market rate.

THE MADRAS COUNCIL.

Mr. Henry William Bliss, has been appointed member of the Madras Legislative Council.

CLOSURE FOR THE THIRD READING.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Gladstone gave notice that on Monday he would move the closure for the Home Rule debate on Friday next.

Mr. Chamberlain then gave notice of an amendment, denouncing it as an attempt to convert the House into a voting machine. The closure, he said, was a measure of the highest national importance.

THE STRIKE RIOTS IN WALES.

FOUR THOUSAND TROOPS ORDERED OUT.

Twenty thousand strikers from the mines at Rhondda, yesterday, marched to Merthyr and Preharris, and forced the miners there to cease work.

Owing to the serious nature of the rioting, one thousand Infantry from Plymouth and two thousand Infantry and a thousand Cavalry from Aldershot, have been ordered to the disturbed districts.

Aug. 20.

A most determined fight was proceeding last evening between the strikers and workers at Dowlais, close to Merthyr, in which ten thousand miners are engaged. Troops with magistrates are leaving Cardiff for all the disturbed districts.

THE RAJAH OF RAMPUR.

The Rajah of Rampur has had an audience of Her Majesty the Queen at Osborne.

CRICKET NEWS.

Australia has beaten Gloucester by eight wickets, Lancashire has beaten Sussex by an innings and one hundred and thirteen runs, and Middlesex has beaten Notts by one hundred and sixty runs.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.

The Finance Committee of the Senate have agreed to report to the Senate, a Bill for repealing the Sherman Act, providing they maintain the parity of the metals by legislation or international agreement.

THE CLOSING OF THE RUSSIAN MINTS.

St. PETERSBURG, Aug. 19.

The Ukase issued by the Russian Government regarding the closing of the mints to silver and orbidding the importation of foreign silver coins does not come into force until 13th September.

CLOSING OF COTTON MILLS IN AMERICA.

NEWYORK, Aug. 19.

It is reported here that thirty-three per cent. of the cotton mills in America, are to be stopped owing to the depressed state of trade.

THE CONFLICT AT NIMES.

ROME, Aug. 19.

A hostile demonstration took place here to-day before the French Embassy, owing to the killing of Italian workmen at Nimes. The police, however, dispersed the crowd.

The Italian press demand that the Government ask reparation of France.

THE MAILS.

LNODON, Aug. 18.

The Bombay Mails of the 4th instant, arrived a Brindisi to-day.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 20.

The Chief Inspecting Officer of the Imperial Service Troops is henceforth to be known as "Inspector-General."

THE CANTONMENT REGULATIONS.

Mr. Ibbetson and Surgeon-Colonel Cleghorn, are believed to be now giving evidence before a Departmental Committee, in London, regarding the Indian Cantonment Regulations. They will probably complete their task this week. Surgeon-Colonel Cleghorn, then takes three months' leave.

THE VICEROY.

The Viceroy's movements after the close of the Simla Session are still unsettled. They depend in some measure on the date of the return of Sir H. M. Durand's mission, and also on whether the Home Government intend sending out a successor to Lord Lansdowne next November or requesting his Excellency to remain in office until April.

KHELAT AFFAIRS.

All is quiet at Khelat, where the news of the Khan's abdication and confirmation of his eldest son, Mahomed Khan, in succession, has just been received.

GAUR KHAN.

A Field Telegraph Office has been opened at the Mastung, and news from there, through Quetta, states, that the Cavalry are confident of capturing Gaur Khan, the disturber of the peace in that quarter.

THE HIMALAYA BANK.

The inquiry by the Magistrate at Dehra Dun into the charges against the late officials of the Himalaya Bank, Limited, was continued on Thursday. The examination of Mr. Sells was continued. He proved Mrs. Munton's deposit receipt, and traced her account through the fixed deposit ledger until it closed on the 28th October, 1890. Witness proved a minute of the directors of the 10th December, 1890 resolving on reductions of establishment from the 1st February, 1891, as business was much reduced. He proved the declaration and payment of the dividend of 2nd February, 1891, the closing of Mrs. Munton's floating account of 1st May and Mr. Wilson's on 15th June, 1891. The Public Prosecutor then asked Mr. Alston for Mr. Wilson's letter-book, which had been summoned, and put in the original and press copies of several letters, including one in original, of which there was no postscript, though there was a postscript in the press copy. After diligent cross-examination by Mr. Alston, the case was adjourned.

THE SANCTION OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT FOR THE NEW LAW COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 20.

The Madras Government have sanctioned the estimate of three and-a-half lakhs for the new Law College. A very general feeling is expressed that the money might be better spent on more urgent needs.

THE APPOINTMENT OF ACTING DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The announcement that Mr. Monro has been appointed Acting Director of Public Instruction, has called forth the greatest condemnation from the press and educationists, because of the passing over by an outsider, of many a better qualified man.

THE CURRENCY ASSOCIATION AND COUNCIL BILLS.

PROTEST FROM THE ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

* SIMLA, Aug. 19.

The following is the full text of the letter which has been sent by the Hon'ble Mr. Mackay, President of the Currency Association, to the Secretary to Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department :—

"I have the honour to invite the attention of the Government to the present condition of exchange, and to suggest that immediate measures be taken in order to prevent the continuance of the state of affairs, which is as detrimental to the public as it is to private interests.

On the 26th June last the Government of India passed a law, and issued a notification, the effect of which was that the Mints were closed to the unrestricted coinage of silver for the public, and the rupee was to be taken as equivalent to sixteen pence. On the day on which this arrangement was made in India the Secretary of State sold his bills in London for a lower rate than sixteen pence to a very large amount. A few days later he was able to dispose of his bills at 1s. 4d. and over, but on the 5th July tenders having been put in at 1s. 3 7-8d., he accepted that rate. The sales on the 5th July had a most unsettling effect upon the exchange, and from that date until now the market has never recovered ; but on the contrary has gone lower and lower, there being no certainty that the Secretary of State would hold even for the minimum of 1s. 3 7/8d. In my letter to your address of 6th July, I pointed out the unfavourable effects of the action of the Secretary of State upon exchange, and I urged that the subject might have the serious attention of the Government of India, in the hope that the Secretary of State might make a public declaration of the minimum rates at which he would sell bills, with a view to the establishment of confidence. To that letter I have as yet received no reply, and no announcement such as that desired, has up to the present time been made.

The result has been that, in face of a falling exchange, the Secretary of State, while putting forty lakhs a week upon the market, received no bids until yesterday, when he closed with an offer made to him of 1s. 3½d., and sold twelve lakhs.

The result of this sale has created nothing short of a panic in commercial circles in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, as is evidenced by the telegrams which have been shown you to-day. It is no exaggeration to say that the effect of this action is most serious, alike to Government, the trade, and to private individuals, and if persisted in, cannot fail to be disastrous to the commercial community. It is understood that the action of Government was intended to prevent any further fall in the gold value of the rupee, and this view of the proceedings of Government was confirmed by an answer to the question in the House of Commons by the Under-Secretary of State for India, to the effect that the measures of Government had for their intention not to raise the value of the rupee, but to prevent its further fall. Yet, just as the action of the Secretary of State of the 26th June and subsequent dates was an apparent contradiction of the measures taken on a former date, so has Mr. Russell's statement been set aside by the Secretary of State in the sale of Council bills at any price offered.

The causes of the present redundancy of the Currency are not far to seek. In my letter, dated 21st December 1892, I pointed out that in anticipation of the action by Government which was felt to be inevitable, the owners of silver were sending it to India in unusually large quantities, and I remarked that the imports would "aggravate the difficulty of making the change in the standard." In that letter I wrote that the country is being inundated with silver to an extent only equalled in the very exceptional year 1890, shipments from London, since the failure of the International Conference was recognised, having been on an enormous scale. In the last four weeks Silver to the value of about a million sterling has been shipped from London for India, where there is no present demand for it. It is generally inferred that these shipments have been made in view of a further fall in the price of the metal. On the other hand, the exports of gold from India during the present year have been made on an unusual scale. It is easy to see that a large inflow of silver and a large outflow of gold, even if they are not the result of expectation of a change in the Indian Currency, will aggravate the difficulty of making a change in the standard, and that the longer the change be deferred, the more it will cause the difficulties to be enhanced. The Governor-General in Council will, I am sure, recognise that it is desirable to terminate the tension which in the existing uncertainty prevails in business circles, and that it is also expedient not to prolong an uncertainty which gives occasion for an unnecessary inflow of silver and outflow of gold, which must interfere with the smooth working of any plan of reform that may be entered upon. Unfortunately, however, the Committee, presided over by Lord Herschell, was unable to present its report until the last day of May, and meanwhile, the import of silver, to which attention has been drawn, continued on an abnormal scale. In January and July silver was imported to the value of over eleven crores of rupees—a sum large enough to supply the requirements of the whole twelve months in ordinary times, and this, although trade in India during these months was on such a restricted scale, that less than the average importation of silver would have been sufficient for all purposes. In addition to these extraordinary imports of silver, Council Bills were bought in excessively large quantities during the four or five weeks preceding the closing of the Mints, and the further action of the Secretary of State in the beginning of July so shook public confidence, that rupee securities, which had been bought in England in large amounts in view of the currency being put on a stable basis, were returned to India and served as a means of remittance, thus taking the demand off Council Bills.

In summarizing what has occurred, my object is to make it clear that what has happened might and should have been averted, and to impress upon the Government of India the immediate necessity of taking measures to remedy the evil that has been done. The losses that have been caused to individuals, and the paralysis that has fallen upon trade, cannot be remedied, but at least their continuance can be prevented. And on behalf of the mercantile community of India, I earnestly request the Government to take such further measures as may be required to give effect to a reform which, after mature deliberation, on the recommendation of Lord Herschell's Committee, and with the sanction of her Majesty's Government, it was decided to introduce in the general interests of the Empire.

I trust that I may be allowed to mention that the obvious way of meeting the difficulty and preventing further disastrous fluctuations and depressions of exchange, until the arrival of the time when the redundant silver which has been thrown into the mints during the past six months shall have been absorbed in active circulation, will be to modify the intention of the Secretary of State to increase Council drawings during the year for the purposes of making capital payments to railways, and instead to make payments (amounting to about two millions sterling) out of the proceeds of the loan, thus reducing by an equivalent amount the value of the Council bills to be drawn during the year, the amount of which, owing to special circumstances, is already exceedingly large, and which in any case it might be well to reduce in view of the change in the currency system now being carried out. If this step should not be found adequate for the purpose, the Secretary of State should not hesitate to borrow such further amount as he may require to place him in a position to refrain from selling bills until such time as the absorption of the currency and the demand for trade remittances will enable him to secure the rate of sixteen pence. At the same time he ought to declare that he will not dispose of drafts under that figure so as to restore public confidence.

I would respectfully observe that when the currency law, such as that of the 26th June last, is enacted, a reasonable and natural expectation of the public is that every effort will be used by the Secretary of State to make it operative, even if need be at some cost and sacrifice in India. The public, which has been harassed for many years by fluctuations of exchange, and which earnestly desires stability, has been greatly disappointed with the failure of Government to make effective the law which was passed with a view, among other things, to ensure stability, and I venture, therefore, to ask that such measures as may be required in this direction may be taken without further avoidable delay."

[* The above appeared in a portion of our Saturday' issue.]

GENERAL NAIRNE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

General Nairne has left Simla for Poona, to take over the Bombay Command probably.

A RUSSIAN SPY.

There is no truth in the rumour that a Russian spy has been arrested at Quetta, no report to this effect having yet reached the Government.

THE P. W. D. RE-ORGANISATION.

According to the Secretary of State's despatch regarding the re-organisation of the Public Works Department, it is believed that a limited number of retirements on special pensions will be sanctioned.

LORD FRANKFORT.

Major General Lord Frankfort has been granted two months' leave.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR QUETTA.

Two squadrons Bombay Cavalry, from Jacobabad, 2nd Beluchis, from Hyderabad, and two Guns, from Loralai, have been ordered to move to Quetta in view of any disturbances that may occur there.

TROOPS FOR CALCUTTA.

One Troop 8th Bengal Cavalry leaves Allahabad, for Calcutta, on the 2nd October, for duty there during the cold season.

SIR M. DURAND'S MISSION.

The date of Sir M. Durand and Staff's leaving Peshawur for Kabul, is still indefinite.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 20.

The Amir is reported to be sending six Regiments of Infantry to escort Sir M. Durand's mission to Kabul.

AFFAIRS IN KHELAT.

THE SUCCESSION OF MAHMOUD KHAN.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

KHELAT, Aug. 20.

It is understood that Government has approved of Mahmoud Khan's succeeding Khudadad as Khan of Khelat. Major Temple with his important gathering of Sarawan section of tribes, is here, and more are coming to assist the Khan. His succession is generally approved, and Mahmoud is giving satisfaction to the people. Gour Khan, an influential Chief who is always opposed to Khudadad, is an eccentric wild freebooter, who not only refuses to come in, but aided by a haji fanatic and Gaur's brother, Pasand, has assembled a large gathering of Jhalawans of the other section of the Brabui tribes, in the hills, which are difficult of access, about 30 miles from Khelat. It is unlikely that the Khan can act successfully against him without aid from the British Troops here, under the command of Major Peile, which consist of :—Head-quarters : a Wing of the 2nd Grenadiers, 3 guns of the D. M. B., and a squadron of the 6th Bombay Cavalry. Gaur Khan up to date has not acted against the British, but his attitude is threatening and he has committed several raids, he has cut the telegraph wires several times and the postal sowar was twice fired at. Telegraph communication is just re-opened. If his villages in rear are occupied in force, it is believed that numbers of Jhalwans., who have been coerced, will desert Gaur Khan.

THE ENLARGED LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

NAGPORE Aug. 20.

A crowded public meeting of Nagpore people took place this evening under the auspices of the Tokasabha and the Congress Committee, Central Provinces, Nagpore. Resolutions were passed thanking Sir A. P. Macdonnell, late Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces. The officiating Lieutenant Governor of Bengal having supported the memorial of the Central Provinces, that prayed they be allowed to elect a representative for nomination to a seat in the Supreme Council, secured them great political privilege of so electing the representative. His Excellency, Marquis of Landsdowne, Viceroy, and Governor-General in Council, having favourably considered the memorials, conferred on the people the privilege prayed for, and was thanked. So also the British Committee of the Indian National Congress, having taken such timely action respecting the memorials as secured great political privilege as prayed for. The meeting congratulated Rai Bahadur C. Narayanaswamy Nayudu, pleader, and the chairman of the reception Committee, Congress, Nagpore on the title of Rai Bahadur, lately conferred on him by Government. The meeting closed with cheers for the Queen-Empress, the Viceroy, Sir A. P. Macdonnell and Mr. Woodburn Officiating Chief Commissioner, British Committee, and the usual distribution of pansupari.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall, left here for Karachi this morning.

SUEZ, Aug. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	4 1-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	97 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66 1-8
Bar Silver	33½

The sum of about £300,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	55,000	bales.
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	29,000	"
" " " Surats	3,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton	1,207,000	"
" " " Surats	25,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	9,000	"

THE THREE AND-A-HALF PER CENT. LOAN OF 1893-94.

The following is the result of the allotment of the Three hundred and fifty lakhs Loan advertised in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* of 14th July 1893 :—

Aggregate amount of Tenders	4,93,60,500	0
Minimum rate of accepted Tenders	94	2
Tenders at that rate received p. c.	70	7
Total amount of accepted Tenders	3,50,00,000	0
Total amount to be received by Government	3,36,73,729	6
Average rate at which Loan is issued	96	3 4·45

Comptroller-General's Office, the 15th August, 1893

The Central News understands that, Sir Evelyn Wood will be appointed Quarter-master-General of the Army.

According to a statement published by the Vienna military organ the *Reichswehr*, from a European resident in Turkestan (and forwarded by the *Standard's* Vienna correspondent), Russian influence is now predominant in Persia. It appears that both financially and administratively, Persia is in very disturbed state, and that the influence of Russia, "which is always on the side of the opponents of the Administration, that is, with the enemies of the Shah, with the Mollahs and the Seyeds," has been rising rapidly.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Although it was known at the end of last week that Siam had recognised the force of events and completely surrendered to the French it was not until Tuesday afternoon that the Earl of Rosebery felt himself in a position to state in Parliament the exact terms of the ultimatum, or rather of ultimatum No. 1 and ultimatum No. 2, for our good friends when they saw how the coast lay, increased their already pretty excessive demands. The conditions laid down by France and accepted by Siam have been communicated to you by telegraph. They proved to be even more harsh and exacting than anybody anticipated, but the unpleasant feeling created by the Ministerial statement, repeated with more detail in the House of Commons by Sir Edward Grey, was to some extent softened by the further intimation that an agreement has been come to between the French and English Governments providing for the establishment of a neutral zone between our territory in Indo-China and the new possessions of the French. If this is the sole result of Lord Dufferin's negotiations some argue it was hardly worth his Excellency's returning to Paris post haste, and he might just as well have remained at Wolmer Castle watching the French coast through his large telescope. But this criticism is to say the least premature. We cannot form a final judgment on the late situation until we are in possession of the papers that Lord Rosebery has promised to produce without unnecessary delay. It cannot be said that public opinion here in England is very pronounced on the subject, but the *Times* is not far out when it says that the country is not too pleased about the whole business ; and if the same journal is right when it declares that the question "in its present phase" (an expression of some significance) was not one which we intended to fight about, we must make the best of a bad business. Sir Richard Temple and the Hon. George Curzon had an opportunity of delivering their souls on the subject on Wednesday afternoon. While they both abstained from any direct censure of Lord Rosebery's policy they hinted that a more resolute attitude in the beginning of the affair might have produced a different result. But as Sir Edward Grey fairly said the Siamese difficulty did not begin with the entrance into office of Mr. Gladstone's Government, it is not quite easy to see how Lord Rosebery could have had any greater excuse for interfering four months ago than his predecessor had for acting four years ago. To many persons, including possibly Lord Rosebery himself, the most unpleasant feature of the discussion was not Sir Richard Temple's rather random talk or Mr. Curzon's not entirely discreet utterances, but Mr. Labouchere's patronizing airs. Lord Rosebery must begin to think that he has made a mistake when he finds Mr. Labouchere among his admirers. If the hon. gentleman had been deputy for Boulogne instead of member for Northampton he could not have been more pleased at the course of events. He praised the wisdom of Lord Rosebery's statesmanship in this letter, and expressed the hope that his lordship would act similarly with regard to Egypt! The French Press are exulting at the check we have, or seem to have, received, but are they quite sure that the diplomatic success scored by the authorities of the Quai d' Orsay is likely to be so permanent as some excited boulevardiers appear to think ? The French chauvinists unfortunately do not look very far ahead—not beyond the coming electoral struggle from which the Delcasse's, the Develles and the Deloncles expect to emerge covered with glory.

Things have been quiet so far as Home politics are concerned, and with the exception of the apologies offered by the principals in "the regrettable incident" of yesterday week and the talk about the Siamese so-called settlement, the proceedings of the House of Commons have not afforded much interest to readers demoralized by the scenes that have abounded during this most exciting of sessions. The public generally approve of the decision come to not to appoint a Committee of Inquiry into the "boxing Scandal," as one of the best of the Paris Journals, the *Temps*, with pardonable severity calls it, but there is a pretty unanimous feeling that Messrs. Logan and Hayes-Fisher have been let off too easily. For offences not a-hundredth part so grave members have been before now suspended. Many people think that the two men who brought this terrible disgrace on the mother of Parliaments would have been lightly punished if they had been excluded from the sittings for the rest of the Session. It is not a hopeful sign that they are now squabbling as to whether Mr. Logan committed a breach of an honourable understanding in refusing to rise to apologise first. I am afraid we are not all so sanguine as Mr. Balfour who thinks that as we should have to go back more than two hundred years to find a parallel to this deplorable occurrence, two hundred years will elapse before such a scene is repeated. We shall be fortunate if we get through the present Parliament without a repetition. The danger of further disorder is not lessened by the determination which it seems the Government have come to to hold an autumn session, in spite of the outcry raised by the Opposition and the murmurs of some of the more moderate of their own supporters. Young Mr. Grenfell's defection is of the same political importance as my Lord Wolverton's resignation the other day, and is less damaging to the Ministry than it would have been if he had said nothing about Bimetallism. All the Unionists, with the possible exception of Mr. Balfour, regret that he did not place his secession from the Liberal party entirely on the ground of his objection to the retention of the Irish members.

Mr. Balfour delivered an important address on the currency yesterday afternoon at the Mansion House, with the Lord Mayor in the chair. The meeting was crowded by a well-dressed audience, who were enthusiastic and apparently unanimous in support of the views expounded by the distinguished politician, though the occasion was not in any way of a partisan character. On the platform were Mr. Bayard, the American Minister, Sir John Lubbock, M.P., Mr. L. Courtney, M.P., Sir W. H. Houldsworth, M.P., Sir Thos. Suthe land, M.P., Mr. Samuel Montague, M.P., Messrs. H. N. Gibbs, H. R. Grenfell and W. Lidderdale, Directors of the Bank of England, a number of Members of Parliament of both parties, and a host of other gentlemen belonging to the city and connected with the trade of the East. The affair was from the Bi-metallist point of view in every way successful, and Mr. Balfour gave a very lucid exposition of the currency question. He drew a sharp contrast between mono-metallism and bi-metallism, treated the former as a relic worthy of the middle ages and emphasized the great importance of bi-metallism in the interests of the world, and particularly of this country. He not only repeated his adhesion to the bimetallic system, he treated the dangers of gold mono-metallism which we are now witnessing as something not to be tolerated in an age when the leading authorities on political economy in England, the United States and the Continent were practically unanimous in accepting the practicability of bi-metallism. The address, which occupied an hour, was listened to with the most marked attention, and received with enthusiasm without one single dissenting expression of any kind. He did not deal in detail with the Indian currency, but pointed out that the Indian Government had not got their choice of a system, though they were driven to accept the new system in desperation and to save themselves from bankruptcy. He said he did not blame the Indian Government as they were placed in very difficult circumstances. Mr. Balfour spoke only on behalf of himself, and said that many numbers of the political party to which he belonged were opposed to his views on this subject. But as the speech was very clear and very conclusive, it comes before the public at a time when a large amount of attention is being devoted to this subject and bi-metallists think it cannot fail to exercise very great influence on the current of public sentiment, which they contend is already setting in the direction of bi-metallism. This, however, is not exactly the opinion of the London Press which is as strongly mono-metallist as ever. Indeed, the *Standard* commences its comments on Mr. Balfour's speech by plainly doubting whether it will advance the city much in its conceptions about the functions of currency. The Conservative organ gives the Conservative leader credit for the absence of that dogmatism that too often characterizes bi-metallists, and for the matter of that mono metallists, but is completely baffled by his allusion to Indian currency affairs. "If," it says "Mr. Balfour is of opinion that the exchange which favours the debtor is the best, the most wholesome, humane, and trade stimulating, how does he reconcile that with a kind of satisfaction over the probable losses which the closing of the Indian Mints to the coinage of silver will cause to the Indian ryot ? There is, said he, from one hundred and thirty million to two hundred million pounds' worth of silver hoarded in India. It was till lately all legal tender. Now it is nothing but 'a depreciated commodity,' and the people of India are compelled in consequence to endure great loss. Is this merely to illustrate how much better bi-metallism would be for the world, or what ? Mr. Balfour does not say, but we should like to have had his view on that point, for it may be of vital importance to India soon. Mr. Balfour is reminded of the proverb about the horse and water, and a dismal picture is drawn of the fate that awaits India owing to the continued inability of the Secretary of State's Council to sell their bills. This view of the matter presents itself to other commentators. *St. James Gazette*, for instance is equally pessimistic, declaring a breakdown to be unavoidable. "The rejection of the Secretary of State's drafts," we are told "will be followed by the upsetting of the balance of trade. There will be no way of paying pensions or the interest on India's debt, but by resort to loans in England. And if that fails the last act may be State insolvency unless England comes to the rescue." The idea of England "coming to the rescue" is decidedly novel and refreshing. There is probably one distinguished member of the Opposition who will in his holiday retreat read the remarks of the *Times* with more gratification than they could have afforded to Mr. Balfour at his breakfast this morning. I need hardly say I refer to Lord Randolph Churchill, who, addressing a meeting in the Lincolnshire fens last month, informed the assembled agriculturists, Mr. Chaplin's own neighbours and friends, that bi-metallism is only a "tantalizing illusion." The leading journal scolds Mr. Balfour in quite its best manner. His disclaimer of all right to speak for the Conservative party though proper, is, according to Printing House Square" inadequate to discharge the responsibility which Mr. Balfour assumes." "It is true" we are told "that Mr. Balfour cannot commit the Conservative party to his bi-metallic views, but he can and does embarass it by a pronouncement which we must take leave to characterize as entirely gratuitous." His speech is that of a propagandist, not of a statesman. He does not argue, he declaims. "He advocates bi-metallism with the passionate ardour of a prophet promulgating a new revelation. On most subjects he is cool, analytical, and perhaps a little cynical ; but on this subject he is an enthusiast. Yet there is no subject upon which enthusiasm is more hopelessly wasted, or which more imperatively calls for dispassionate statement and cautious reasoning. Even the commendation of Archbishop Walsh, which Mr. Balfour must keenly appreciate, cannot quite atone for the absence of these things."

The last is the unkindest cut of all. The *Daily News* describes Mr. Balfour's attitute as the reaction of his political toryism in the domain of political economy and as wholly inconsistent with his boast that he is by temperament and conviction of those who are content to let well alone. With the prospect of the white metal becoming as cheap as dirt, the *Daily News* considers that Mr. Balfour has ill-chosen the moment for his "attempt to defeat a law of nature by international arrangement." The *Daily Cronicle*, which in a special sense is the guardian of the interests of the Masses with a big M, will have none of Mr. Balfour's doctrines. "He and his bi-metallist friends," says the *Chronicle*, "want to lead the working classes off on a wrong scent, and make them believe that if only some skilful juggling with the currency were tried, hey, presto, the whole economic situation would be altered, trade would be good, and employment assured." And yet Mr. Tom Mann, one of the *Chronicle's* idols, was conspicuous among those present at the Mansion House. The *Daily Telegraph* in a bantering article is less uncomplimentary to Mr. Balfour than some of its contemporaries, but applauds the "plain man" who declines to bemuse himself further with the currency dispute. "The sudden extinction of life in the battlefield is preferable, we may think, to that slow decline into idiocy which a prolonged contemplation of the problem of bi-metallism must inevitably bring about."

It is clear that bimetallism is not to be the D. T.'s big goosebery in the dead season, but I am forgetting myself. The protracted deliberations on the Home Rule Bill and the fierce demands of the Gladstonian stalwarts for an autumn Session will prevent us this year enjoying the luxuries that our daily papers generally provide for us in the late summer and early autumn. The *Morning Post* does not agree with its contemporary of Bouverie Street that Mr. Balfour's speech was inopportune ; indeed, it thinks it very natural that the right honourable gentleman should have wished to expound his views at a moment when the "whole world is watching the result of the suspension of the coinage of silver at the mints of India." At the same time with all its desire to be civil to Mr. Balfour, the *Post* cannot admit that his arguments do much to remove the difficulties so frequently urged against the fundamental principle of the bimetallist school. Alone among the morning journals the *Financial News*—no great authority it must be confessed—has no word of criticism to offer on yesterday's proceedings. So far from cavilling at Mr. Balfour it praises him, and without absolutely declaring itself on the side of the silver angels, dwells on the "change that is rightly or wrongly coming over the public mind upon this question." The *Pall Mall Gazette*, which since Mr. H. Cust, M. P., took over charge, has been suspected of bi-metallic leanings, now seems to have definitely thrown in its lot with the gold men. To-day it freely criticises Mr. Balfour's speech with a wealth of epithets. A "form of international indoor relief," a "form of philanthropy," a "fond impossibility" are some of its descriptions of the double standard. Finally, the reader is assured that "all the regulations in the universe cannot prevent the relations of silver and gold from being determined ultimately by the supply of each in the market." The *Westminster Gazette* contemptuously observes : "When Mr. Balfour has some definite scheme to propose which has anything of a practical character it will be time to give further consideration to his currency opinions—but not before." It may be interesting to mention that when the attempt to capture the city was first suggested to Mr. Balfour, it was proposed to hold the meeting in the Merchant Taylors' Hall with Lord Rothschild in the chair. It was not until this arrangement fell through that the Lord Mayor was approached.

The principal ministerial organ gives this morning a list of probable members of the Opium Commission, including the name of Mr. Caine, which is doubtful, and omitting that of Sir James Lyall, which is considered pretty certain. The others mentioned by the *Daily News* are Sir William Wedderburn, M.P., Sir William Roberts, a celebrated doctor, Mr. Mowbray, a Conservative M.P., who at one time acted as Private Secretary to Mr. Goschen and who must not be confounded with his father, Sir John, and Mr. Arthur Pease. From private sources I have just this moment heard that all these gentlemen, with the exception of course of the terrible Mr. Caine, are acceptable to the Government of India. Mr. Alexander's name, it seems, was not, after all submitted. The Indian Government appoint five and the Home Government four.

The other day a weekly journal, circulating largely among the working classes, called upon those concerned to categorically contradict the absurd and offensive rumour respecting the alleged marriage of the Duke of York with the daughter of a naval officer. The challenge has been taken up by a ladies' paper, which "directly and with authority" gives the lie to the slanderous report. The Primate, we are told, before performing the ceremony at St. James's Palace "satisfied himself that the silly story was wholly untrue, absolutely baseless." The following is an extract from the Archbishop's address to the Duke and Duchess at the altar :—"Among their future subjects there ought to be many who would join in the good work by stopping the mouths of foolish gossips and scandalmongers. A love for petty scandal was abroad, and peculiarly rife just now. Falsehoods were wantonly, though guiltlessly circulated about persons in a high position Would that the subjects who gathered round the wedding feast, so to speak, were ready to give denial to the untrue and foolish tales which were daily gaining credence throughout the country!' It is to be hoped that the mouths of the scandalmongers—mostly members of the fair sex—will now be stopped.

THE HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN RIOTS IN BOMBAY.

VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR.

FRESH OUTBKREAK YESTERDAY.

With the indications and assurances of the re-establishment of peace everywhere, the shops and places of business in the city, with a few exceptions, re-opened on Saturday. The three Cloth Markets, the Marwaree Bazaar in Shaik Memon Street, the Shroff Bazar, and other places were engaged in the usual amount of business. At Mandvie Bunder the grain shops were also open. With regard to several shops in these localities and in the Chowksey Bazar and Bhendy Bazar, which were closed, it is believed that the owners had proceeded to their native countries and have not yet returned. From Jamblee Street to the Falkland Road, and along Erskine Road and Grant Road, business was carried on with its usual vigour. The godowns of the dealers in building materials in Khaddak and in the Borah quarters, which had been closed for some days, were also open. From the Jamsetjee Hospital to Parel, along the De Lisle, Haines, and Clerk Roads, and about Jacob's Circle, business had been resumed to its usual extent.

The mill-hands working in the mills at Tardeo, Chinchpoogli, Parel, and other localities had returned to work, some of them being absent, especially in the Alexandra and E. D. Sassoon Mills. The David Sassoon Mill at Tank Bunder was closed on Saturday but will resume work from to-day. The Hindu mill-hands working in the mills at Kala Chowkey Road stopped work about midday on Saturday and turned out into the roads on hearing a report that the Mahomedans were coming to attack them. Having awaited outside the mills about ten minutes, and being assured that it was a false alarm, they resumed work.

Several Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen have organised a joint committee, and are collecting subscriptions, with the object of distributing relief among the poor and deserving sufferers by the riots. The maximum subscription is limited to Rs. 125. An independent committee will afterwards be appointed to distribute the funds without distinction of creed or race. If the project succeeds, it is the intention of those associated in it to call a general meeting for a reconciliation between Hindus and Mahomedans, at which pacificatory addresses will be delivered, and at the termination of the proceedings, the leading men of the two communities will form a procession and drive through the excited quarters to assure the residents that peace had been fully re-established. All the liquor-shops are re-opened. It is believed to be the intention of the authorities to remove the guns and to withdraw about one-half or one-third of the Military and Mofussil police from to-day, if nothing unusual occurs. Mr. Cooper and Mr. Webb, have been entrusted with the duty of investigating into the cases of the rioters now in custody, Mr. Cooper, taking up the more serious offences of murder, desecrating mosques and temples, and looting. Sirdar Khan Bahadur Meer Abdul Ali and Superintendent Brewin have been appointed special officers to conduct the prosecutions. The police have been searching for looted property and have arrested many offenders. Three or four more Hindoos have been arrested in connection with the property plundered from the shop of Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy and his Mahomedan neighbour, both dealers in brocade. In consequence of a statement made by the Mahomedan who was arrested in attempting to cash a currency note for Rs. 1,000, looted from the cash-clerk of the G. I. P. Railway, the police are searching for his brother who has proceeded to his native country with part of the plundered property. Some of the ringleaders of the Mahomedans who destroyed the Hindoo temples in Old Nagpada have been arrested by Sirdar Meer Abdool Ali, and some of the temple property recovered from them. Inspectors Butterfield, and Greyhurst under instructions from acting Superintendent Nolan, have worked very energetically in tracing plundered property and arresting the offenders. On Saturday he arrested six Dhers, four men and two women, who had looted two Durgahs in Camateepoora, and who were found in possession of property worth about Rs. 200. About 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, Inspector Butterfield, having received information that three Hindustanis were to leave Bombay about two hours later with plundered property, proceeded to the Grant Road railway station, where he arrested the men, who had in their possession gold and silver ornaments of the value of about Rs. 300, and currency notes alleged to be taken from the shop of a Marwaree in Cazee Moholla. The arrest of these three men led to the arrest of three more Mahomedans, from whom Mr. Butterfield recovered some gold beads and pearl earrings. The marwaree, from whom this property was plundered, is said to have left Bombay, and the looters have been remanded to jail till the 25th instant. The police will resume their usual work from this morning if nothing unusual occurs.

On Saturday night, a false report was circulated that the Mahomedans residing in Sat Tad street and killed three Hindu cart-drivers. Another report stated that a Hindu coolie had been killed in Jacob's Circle. Both reports were unfounded. On Saturday night another report reached the Phydhownee police station, that Seedee labourers in the Prince's Dock had killed two Hindus. On the police proceeding to the spot, the report was founded to be baseless like the others.

VISIT OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

The presence of his Excellency the Governor, who paid a short visit to Bombay on Saturday last and drove through the disturbed parts of the town, will not fail to enhance the confidence inspired in the people by his stirring appeal to the leaders of both the communities made at the meeting of the Legislative Council at Poona. This was amply demonstrated when Lord Harris drove through the town on Saturday, accompanied by General Budgen and Mr. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, escorted by about two dozen body-guards of the 2nd Poona Lancers. As His Excellency drove through the several roads, lined by Mahomedans and the Hindus, who seemed to freely mix with each other, they loudly cheered his Excellency as his carriage passed. Crowds of anxious people had gathered at the Null Bazaar Road, to see the Governor, and women and children walked about safely. As soon as the Governor's carriage drove away the crowds quietly dispersed without the interference of the military or the police. The presence of H. E. Lord Harris has done much towards pacifying the people and assuring them of the safety of their lives and property.

ARRIVAL OF LORD HARRIS.

H. E. the Governor arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning and alighted at the Byculla Railway station. He was accompanied by Colonel Harris, Military Secretary, and Captain Fowle, A.D.C. ; Lord Harris intended to come to Bombay on Friday but it being the Mahomedans' prayer day he was advised to defer his visit till Saturday. Before the arrival of the train a few offic

D. Company, formed a guard-of-honour under the command of Major D. Houghton, and Lieut. Greig. Lord Harris was met at the hospital by Dr. Maconachie, Dr. Masser, Dr. Hatch, Dr. Childe and Dr. Gallagher. His Excellency was first conducted by Dr. Gallagher to No. 2, Clinical and Surgical ward. The spectacle which presented itself in this ward was still ghastly. Some of the wounded were groaning, some were giving vent to their grief in tears, while others were lying quietly suffering. The sight of mangled faces, bandaged plastered, and broken limbs, and fractured skulls was painfully significant of the severity of the street fighting. On seeing his Excellency some began to express their innocence, whilst others bitterly complained that they were mercilessly treated by their antagonists, whom they never wronged or injured. Mr. Vincent consoled them all by saying that his Excellency sincerely sympathised with them and that they should thank his Excellency for the trouble he had taken on their behalf, assuring them that justice would be dealt to all. His Excellency was then taken to the 4th ward, which was specially created to meet the sudden influx of the patients. In that ward lay an old Mahomedan, Ahmed Imam, who was brought to the hospital on Sunday last in an unconscious state. His case is a curious one, for since his admission into the hospital he has not regained consciousness, and it is doubtful whether he will survive. By his side lay an old Hindu, about sixty years of age. His name is Jaitha Peera. He informed the Commissioner of Police that before he knew that a riot had taken place in Bombay he was brutally assaulted by a number of Mahomedan *budmashes* as he was passing by the Goghari Mohalla. His collar-bone was injured and his face mutilated beyond recognition. In another bed was lying Sadoo Kobram, a Hindu, whose injuries told that he was severely dealt with by his adversaries. His right arm and left leg were fractured and he had received serious wounds on his head and back. This man said that he was a labourer and had gone to the Chackla where the Mahomedans fell on him. His Excellency kindly enquired as to how the men were hurt and whether they wanted anything. This was interpreted to them by Mr. Vincent, and in return a patient in a very weak condition murmured audibly "God bless the merciful Governor." His Excellency was then taken to the 13th ward, near the entrance, where the first cot was occupied by Jagdass Badrinath, a G. I. P. Railway sepoy. His face wore an expression of deep sorrow. He informed the Commissioner that his days were numbered and that he did not hope to recover. He was happy to die "in serving the Queen," but his only regret was that his family would starve. The Commissioner consoled him by telling him that the doctors were hopeful that he would recover and that his services would not be forgotten by the Sirkar. He had come to grief at Null Bazar. His case was hopeless and he died a few hours after his Excellency had left the Hospital. Lord Harris was then shown the 14th ward in which there was lying a Jew, who was accidentally bayoneted. In the 11th ward where his Excellency was then led was lying Haji Moosa, a sowar, who had received a bullet wound. In the 12th ward was lying a man whose lower jaws were completely shattered by a bullet. In the same ward was Syed Nis Ahmed of Memon Mohulla, who was battered fearfully about the head, and notwithstanding the dreadful nature of his injuries he is likely to recover. Dr. Gallagher then showed some bullets to Lord Harris which were extracted from the bodies of wounded persons.

THE POLICE HOSPITAL.

His Excellency then drove to the Police Hospital where he was met by Dr. Sydney Smith, Police Surgeon, and Sirdar Mir Abdulally Khan Bahadur. Dr. Sydney Smith informed his Excellency that there were twenty-eight wounded men in the hospital. Their injuries were more or less serious, but none likely to be prove fatal. Several of the injured policemen are from Ratnagiri and Sawantwadi. Mr. Vincent told the wounded policemen that his Excellency had great sympathy for them and desired to know if their wants were supplied. The policemen replied that every possible comfort was administered to them and that they were very gratetul to the Governor for his kind visit to them.

The concontrast between the J. J. Hospital and the Police Hospital in the matter of accommodation is rather forcibly impressed on one's mind after a visit to both institutions. At the Police Hospital, the surroundings cannot bear comparison with those of the J. J. Hospital. The premises of the Police Hospital have not even a stone or wooden flooring and it is not considered fit for the patients. The building itself is not larger than the hall of the J. J. Hospital. His Excellency's attention was drawn to the fact that the plot of ground in the rear of the hospital belonged to Government, and it was let to Chanbhoy Khanbhoy, who had again let it to the Municipality. At his Excellency's request the plot of ground was known to him. The hospital has no wards. There is only one large room and the cots are extended side by side in six lines. It cannot accommodate more than fifty men. Such a hospital should not only afford suitable accommodation, but should be located in the best surroundings. His Excellency left the hospital at 7-50 and drove to the Prince Dock, where the 2nd Poona Lancers have taken up their head-quarters in the jetty shed. As his Excellency arrived at the dock the sentries presented arms. Most of the sepoys were then preparing to go on duty. The Governor then drove to the Bori Bunder goods station of the G. I. P. Railway where the 25th Native Infantry, consisting of about eight hundred men, was drawn up under the command of Colonel Tandy; Captain Beckham; Lieutenant Cleary and Lieutenant Prevost After conversing for some moments with Colonel Tandy, the Governor and party proceeded to the

GOKULDASS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

His Excellency was received at the hospital by Surgeon Parekh and Dr. Easdon. After the medical wards were shown to the Governor, he was taken to the 11th ward on the first floor of the building. The Governor was also taken to the second floor of the hospital. Near the entrance to the ward, a Memon woman was lying on a cot on the left-hand side. Solibai was her name, and she had a sad story to tell. With tears in her eyes she said that the Hindus made a raid upon her house at Memon Moholla, dragged her out of the house, and notwithstanding all her entreaties they mercilessly battered her and robbed her of ornaments valued at Rs. 3,000. Her face is fearfully disfigured, and she does not hope to survive the injuries, which the doctor says, are not fatal. Five persons in the hospital are wounded by gun-shots and one by a lance. Sheik Fasul, who has received a gun-shot wound in the chest begun to cry piteously. The bullet has not been extructed from his body.

His Excellency then visited the Cama Hospital. There was no wounded person in this hospital.

The Governor then went to the Sassoon Dock, and after inspecting the troops stationed there proceeded to the Yacht Club, where his Excellency took breakfast and again drove through the disturbed localities in the town.

LORD HARRIS IN THE NATIVE TOWN.

Starting from the Yacht Club H. E. Lord Harris proceeded to the Juma Musjid, where the disturbance first broke out on Friday, the 11th instant. Mr. Vincent explained to his Excellency how the rioters first came out of the Musjid and how they were driven back by Mr. Brewin and Mr. Crummey with the assistance of a large police force. Proceeding further through the Cloth Markets, which were opened on Saturday last, Lord Harris drove to the Marwaree Bazar, where all the shops were opened, business being transacted as usual. Then coming on the Moombadevie and Bhooleshwar road, his Excellency proceeded to Pydhownee where Mr. Vincent called Mr. Brewin and introduced him to his Excellency who complimented Mr. Brewin for the gallant way in which he had assisted in putting down the disturbances. His Excellency thanked Mr. Brewin for performing his duties so ably in such trying times. Colonel Nicholetts was then introduced to his Excellency, who thanked him; and asked the officer to convey his best thanks to all the officers of his regiment. Mr. Beatty and Mr. Douglass, both of whom are special Magistrates, also met his Excellency at Pydhownee. Lord Harris then proceeded to Bhendy and Null Bazaars and thence to Two Tanks vis Falkland Road and Cammatipura. Arriving at the Duncan Road, his Excellency proceeded towards the County Jail via J. J. Hospital and Masgaon Roads. From thence his Excellency came on the Parel Road and vis Kalbadevie Road proceeded to the Secretariat. His Excellency, as will be seen from above, passed through almost all the localities where disturbances took place.

At the Secretariat his Excellency was visited by Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

DEPARTURE OF LORD HARRIS.

His Excellency was thus busy until it was time to start for Poona. After taking luncheon at the Secretariat Lord Harris, accompanied by Colonel Harris, Military Secretary, and Captain Fowle, A. D. C., proceeded to the Victoria Terminus exactly at 2 o'clock Bombay time. The train conveying his Excellency was detained for half an hour, on account of the arrival of the English mail, to receive the mail packets. At the station Lord Harris, was met by Mr. J. M. Campbell, Collector of Customs Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, Mr. P. C. Burke; Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram; Mr. Maidment, Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway Police. After shaking hands with those present his Excellency took his seat in his special saloon attached to the train, which left Bori Bunder at 2-30 o'clock. Mr. Keilly, Traffic Superintendent, Inspector Jefferies of the Railway Police and Mr. Ryan, Station-Master, superintended the arrangements in connection with the departure of his Excellency.

YESTERDAY'S DISTURBANCE AT PYDHOWNEE.

Yesterday at midday, considerable excitement was caused amongst the Hindu residents at Pydhownee by a report of a renewal of disturbances at Pydhownee, Jakeria Musjid, and Jamblee Street. So great was the consternation caused by the report, which spread rapidly through the town, that all the shops in the Bazaar were at once closed. The Hindu passers-by ran into their houses and shut the doors. The streets were deserted by the people and gharry-wallas fled from their stands to the stables. Crowds of excited people gathered at the corners of their streets ready to face their aggressors. By the speedy arrival of the military and the police, a disturbance which threatened to assume alarming proportions, was fortunately averted.

It happened that a Hindu of the Ghati caste started from Chunam Kiln Road and ran past different streets, raising an alarm that the Mahomedans had renewed the attacks and were fast approaching to plunder their houses. The frightened Hindus, placed implicit faith in what the Ghati said, and came out to meet the foes, who were nowhere to be found. After ascertaining that the fear was imaginary the Hindus did not sit quiet. Some of them living in the vicinity of Jakeria Musjid, began to pelt stones at the passers by and proceeded towards Pydhownee with intent to strike every stray Mahomedan they might meet on the road. They also stoned Mahomedan Gharwallas. A stout Bania first attacked a Mahomedan lad, who was selling soap in the street. The lad was belaboured most unmercifully and his left arm was fractured. The Hindus would have done further mischief but for the arrival of the military and the police; who arrested the Bania. The others took to their heels and beat a safe retreat to their houses. The report that a Mahomedan lad was assaulted by the Hindus reached the Mahomedan quarters The past few days' rioting has given them so wholesome a lesson that they remained quiet. Certain fanatics, however, came out to retaliate but the terror inspired by the presence of the military led them to believe discretion the better part of valour and they walked away quietly.

A similar alarm was raised at Bhooleshwar, Chokshi Bazaar, and Bhoiwada yesterday, and as are suit several passers-by were pelted by some mischief makers who fled as soon as the military under Lieutenant Lock and Inspector Briscoe appeared with a number of policemen.

The *Ghuti*, who raised the alarm was arrested by Inspector Greyhurst and brought to the Pydhownee police station. He said he was attacked by Mahomedans, and pointed out a bruise on his face, which he said, was caused in consequence of the assault committed on him. The Bania, who struck the Mahomedan lad, was also brought and locked up in the Pydhownee police chowkie. Most of the shops that closed on account of the alarm, were re-opened about two hours after the disturbance, which was fortunately nipped in the bud by the presence of Mr. Vincent, acting Commissioner of Police, and a detachment of the North Lancashire Regiment. Another fight took place at the same time yesterday near the Mulji Jaitha market between a Mahomedan and several Hindus. It appeared that the Mahomedan went to the market to make some purchases when several Hindus came out of their shops and assaulted the Mahomedan with sticks and open hands. Mr. Vincent having received the information went to the spot and had three Hindus arrested. They were also brought to the Pydhownee station, where Mr. Vincent took the evidence of their master and refused to release them on bail. The injured Mahomedan was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

The town was on the whole quiet and nothing of importance happened except these desultory fights.

A GENERAL RELIEF FUND.

We hear that a general fund to which both the Mahomedans and the Hindus contribute equally has been opened at the initiative of several leaders of both the communities. Already Rs. 5,000 have been subscribed by members of both the communities and the fund will be utilised for the relief of the relatives of those Mahomedans and Hindus who died in the hospital from the injuries received at the hands of the rioters or those who were killed by the military while trying to disperse the rioters.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

According to the lastest returns of the number of persons who have died from injuries received during the riots, it appears that seventy deaths had been recorded, twenty-eight of the deceased being Hindoos, and forty-two Mussalmans. Eleven deaths have so far, resulted from gun-shot wounds, ten of the dead being Mussulmans. Forty-seven deaths have occurred from fracture of the skull, the dead from this cause including twenty-four Hindoos and twenty-three Mussalmans. One Hindoo is stated to have died from a stab in the back with a knife, one from exhaustion following a wound on the chest, one from hoemorrhage consequent on a bayonet wound, and one from hoemorrhage his throat being cut in the street. Three Mussalmans succumbed to penetrating wounds while one is stated to have been killed by accident.

Of the wounded now in the J. J. Hospital ten are suffering from gun shot wounds, the worst case being that of a man who has had the lower portion of his jaw and throat shot away, and has to be fed through the nose with a tube. There are also five in the G. T. Hospital suffering from gun shot wounds. So far as is known none of these injuries have been caused by the new Lee-Metford Rifle, but by the Schnieder and the Martini-Henry. It is pseumed that those who have been struck by the new rifle bullet died immediately. In the cases where death was brought about by the magazine rifle, it was observed that the bullet had cut clean through the body, the only visible wound being a small clean cut hole at the points where the bullet had entered and left the body.

INQUEST.

An inquest was held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, on Saturday last at Mazagon Road, on the body of Rama Khunderao, a ghorawalla, employed in the service of an owner of hack victorias. On the evening of Friday the 11th instant, while the deceased was returning home, he was attacked by rioters who struck him with stick, inflicting wounds on the shoulders and other parts of the body. He was conveyed by the police to the J. J. Hospital where his injuries were dressed and he went home. He died at 10 p.m. on Friday last from the effects of the injuries he had received during the riots, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

Another inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Sonapore burning ground, on the body of Govind Essoo, aged fourty-five years. The deceased was employed as a mallee at Madhow Bagh and lived on the premises. On Saturday the 12th instant at about 1 p.m., the deceased while going along Erskine Road was assaulted by rioters with sticks, inflicting wounds on his head. On Saturday last tetanus set in and he died yesterday. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by tetanus following the wounds on the head received with sticks during the riots.

A third inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Jugdar Badrenath, aged thirty years, a peon in the G.I. P. Railway Police, residing at old Nagpada. On Friday the 11th instant the deceased was going along the Duncan Road, when he was assaulted by the rioters with sticks on the head. He was removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital where tetanus supervened, and he died on Saturday afternoon. The verdict was that the deceased died by tetanus following a wound on the head received from a blow with a stick during the riots.

THE PRESS ON THE RIOTS.

The *Deccan Badgel* says:—The riotous scenes that disturbed the peace and paralysed the trade of Bombay on Friday and Saturday last are a sad commentary on the wisdom of the Congress element in the local Corporation, which so persistently opposed Colonel Wilson's appeal for an addition to the City Police. The peace and order that normally characterise the crowds of diverse nationalities in Bombay have begotten a false sense of security, the mischievous promoters of discord entirely ignoring the smouldering embers of racial prejudice always ready to break into flame on the least excitement. Among the better classes of all sections of the population in Bombay the blessings of peace are fully appreciated, and nowhere else perhaps in India do the efforts of the police to maintain it receive more loyal support. In the Mahomedan community, however, there are very inflammable materials, the migratory Seedees and Pathaus imparting the spirit of greater freedom or lawlessness in which they are bred. Even among the peace-loving Hindus there is a large section whose wits, having been sharpened by City life, enable them to avoid the police while preying on their neighbours. The rowdies of this class are ordinarily more in evidence, for the Seedee or Pathan is tractable enough till his feelings are roused. The Hindus deplore these riots, chiefly because they dash the hopes raised by the prospect of the Simultaneous Examinations and practically destroy the work of the National Congress. One lesson which the recent riots appear to teach very emphatically is that a considerable addition to the mounted section of the Bombay Police Force should be made at once. When the assembly at the Juma Musjid on Friday came out from prayers, fifty sowars might have easily kept them on the move.

The *Indian Spectator* writes:—The riots were practically got under by Sunday week, except for an occasional and solitary deed of violence in the outlying districts. It was this shifting of the scenes that appears to have made it so difficult for the Police to cope with the out-break. Still, their work has, on the whole, been characterized by firmness, tact and patience. The mob has been effectively brought under control, not so much, we confess to our shame, by moral suasion as by the presence of British swords and bayonets. The retaliatory tactics adopted by the Hindu millhands on Saturday week, who seem to have been maddened by the violence offered to their temples and in some parts of the town to their women, had not a little to do with this return of sobriety. The Musulman rabble, who had apparently broken loose from the influence of their elders saw that they were not going to have it all their own way. Let the Police be thankful for this rather unexpected co operation from the mill-hands, though, of course, they would have preferred it in a less obtrusive form.

We have had a sort of armed truce over the city since Monday. Will it last? We hope so. The rioters have had time enough to cool down. Hunger, fear, friendly advice may each have done its work. The Governor's appeal to leaders of the communities, supported by the Queen's message breathing motherly tact and sympathy, has, no doubt, had its effect. It is too early yet to say anything for certain, but we believe the worst is over. The danger, which once threatened Poona and the neighbouring towns is, happily, past.

Is it not time, therefore, to have a glance backward at the melancholy events we recorded last week? The sight of bloodshed, of rapine and plunder, of lawlessness pointing to the near approach of starvation and disease—of hundreds of innocent and useful families leaving Bombay daily for their far off homes in the country—who could have thought such sights possible in the most advanced centre of the British Empire in India, and amid such cosmopolitan associations? What has happened in Bombay may happen with greater ease in less favoured towns.

It is pleasant to see the narrative of bloodshed and rapine relieved here and there by incidents that show that the enmity between the two races is by no means deep rooted, and that after all the Natives of this country are Indians, sons of the same mother. That is the lesson taught by the numerous instances of brotherly charity—Hindus helping and succouring Musulmans, and Musulmans sheltering and protecting Hindus. Much of the evil of these riots will, we hope, be soon forgotten, and not a little of it mercifully suppressed. Let us try to make the most of the good that has come out of them, and cherish that the longest.

The same spirit of brotherliness seems to have been shown to both races by Christians, and more so still by their Parsi neighbours. In the Fort, much more so in the outlying wards, Parsi families are reported to have concealed a number of Musulmans as well as Hindus, sometimes dressed as Goanese. In this the Parsis have done no more than their duty. They are as grieved as the others to witness these unfortunate differences, and as eager, if not more so, to see them made up. Our advice to them is not to be too eager; and above all, not to indulge their babbling propensities, lest they invite thereby a diversion of pent up wrath.

The *Rast Goftar* writes:—As a result of the riots the exodus from Bombay, during the week, was remarkable. The poorer classes have departed in thousands from this city of many sorrows and troubles, with their family and all their belongings that they could carry away with them. Though tranquility has been restored, though the fateful Friday has come and gone without any incident, there is a feeling of insecurity in the minds of the populace, and a lurking fear that the smouldering fire will again develop into a general conflagration as soon as the naval and military guards have been withdrawn from the city. Strenuous efforts have been made by the authorities to revive confidence. They herald the return of peace from the housetops, but people shake their heads, and whisper that it is an armed peace, an enforced truce. It is not to be wondered at that the poor are still fearful and suspicious; because it is the poor that have suffered most, and their griefs and agonies and bereavements are too fresh to be completely forgotten so soon. We trust the hand-bills issued in the names of a few representativs of the two communities who assembled together at the Municipal Hall on Monday, will add to the reassuring effect which the prolonged peace must gradually make upon the inhabitants. Though the disturbances have been suppressed, and trade and business have resumed their normal course, the Government will not allow the troops to be withdrawn before sufficient time has elapsed for the smouldering fire to be extinguished. They will remember that mosques have been desecrated and temples have been defiled, for the first time in the annals of discord in this city, and the bitterness produced by these sacrilegious wrongs will take some time to be allayed. The authorities have grappled with the difference successfully and sensibly; but they are to understand that their whole duty will not have ended with the punishment which will be dealt out to the rioters who are awaiting trial in jail. It is important that the cause of the preconcerted rising, and the persons who may have instigated it, should be discovered. If the instigators, could be found out and brought to book, their fate would be a warning to others, and would act as an additional guarantee of the public security in future. Then again the fierce encounters between Hindoos and Mahomedans afford a grim illustration of the necessity for the existence of the European as the paramount power in India, and for the retention and exercise of supreme control by that power. This is a country of different races, rival factions and warring creeds, where the executive control must be kept, in a great measure, in the hands of members of the dominant race.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* remarks:—It is a matter of the deepest regret that the terms of amity and good will on which the two great communities of the city lived for over a century past, under the all protecting ægis of the British flag, should have been so ruthlessly broken last week, leading to scenes of riot, bloodshed, plunder, and, above all, bursts of religious fanaticism, as witnessed by retaliatory deeds of desecration of temples and mosques, which have had no parallel in the previous history of this island. They have immeasurably sullied the enviable reputation which this second city of the British empire hitherto enjoyed for its almost complete freedom from those racial factions and religious animosities which have unhappily characterised the conduct of Hindus and Mahomedans in other well known parts of Her Majesty's Indian dominion. It would be long before the discredit wrought on the city by the direful events of Friday week could be wiped away. True it is that a variety of theories have been started. Some ascribe the riots to the passions aroused by so-called inflamatory speeches of the Hindu speakers at the Madhevbag meeting in connexion with the tragedy at Prabhas Pattan. Some ascribe them to the cow propaganda. The Police Commissioner absurdly seems to entertain that theory. While there is a third theory which would attribute them to a sudden outburst of long pent up religious animosities. On our part, we repeat, we do not believe in any one of them. There is needed ample evidence of an unimpeachable character, at present utterly wanting, to sustain either of these theories. We already notice that those who supported the Madhevbag meeting resolution indignantly repudiate the allegation hurled against them. Equally strong is the repudiation of the supporters of the society for the protection of horned cattle. The third theory of the sudden outburst may be dismissed as absurd on the very face of the fact of the Police having had early information of an authentic character of the premeditated character of the disturbance on the day named. The Police should have taken all necessary precautions *in time*. Of course it did all it could *after* the disturbances broke out in their full fury. Mr. Vincent and his force were indefatigable in their efforts to quell it. But it was like shutting the stable after the steed was gone. They grew energetic when they lost all power and control over the mob. So far, the want of foresight displayed by the Police in teeth of early information is indeed regrettable.

The *Gujerati* observes:—All sensible and peace-loving Hindus and Mahomedans must have experienced a gratifying sensation of relief during this week from the distressing anxiety and painful humiliation that weighed upon their minds for three or four days since the commencement of the ever-memorable and revolting riots that have disfigured the annals of this second city in the Empire. Peace and order has once more been restored by the strong hand of the military and the sense of security is returning in the different parts of the city with more or less rapidity. It is now time for thoughtful men to review the tragic occurrences of the past week and count the losses and gains. Such a retrospect reveals the painful fact that all along the line there have been heavy losses and no gains at all. Hundreds of poor and innocent people have been wounded and killed; hundreds of peaceful, humble, and law-abiding shop-keepers have been plundered and rendered absolutely helpless for no fault of their own; and hundreds of rioters, including even innocent wayfarers and spectators, have been for the present incarcerated. Innocent women and harmless children have been savagely assaulted and many atrocious things done in the name of holy religion. Thus have innocence and poverty terribly suffered and the most rudimentary principles of justice and religious toleration been violated. To every Hindu and Mahomedan who wishes to see the two communities united in bonds of close friendship, the riots have given a terrible shock and produced a sense of deep shame and humiliation. In the cup of bitter sorrow there is, however, one drop of consolation and that is no respectable or educated Hindu or Mahomedan has a word to say in defence of what has happened. Never did Bombay appear to the public at large in such a defenceless condition as during the late riots. When disturbances of alarming proportions take place over a wide area, we do not know how even a larger police than this city has at present can hope to cope with them without the assistance of the military. The presence of nearly four thousand soldiers, native and European, now in different parts of city shows that it is the infantry and cavalry alone that can quell disturbances with promptitude and success. The present arrangements, however, which necessitate waiting for troops from Poona, when an hour's delay might prove disastrous are scandalously absurd. If troops could have been immediately stationed in the parts which were most disorderly, much bloodshed would have been saved and the riot nipped in the bud. The police having been called away to places where their presence was peremptorily needed to put down rioters, for hours together the major portion of the city was absolutely at the mercy of desperate rioters, marauders and *badmashes*, if they had chosen to take full advantage of their opportunity.

The *Native Opinion* observes:—The terrible riots, which presented such an unwonted scene in this city, have at last been suppressed, and king-mob has been compelled to give up its tyrannical sway, and retire in favour of the legitimate authorities. For the last week, notwithstanding some false and some real alarms, the city has lived in peace, and nothing now remains but to ascertain the real causes of this unprecedented upheaval and its effects upon the country, as well as to think of expedients which would prevent similar occurrences in future. One of the causes is said to be the anti-cow-killing agitation, and it has been stated that the Acting Commissioner of Police thinks that that agitation has much to do with the riots. And advice has been further tendered to the Hindus that they should abandon it altogether. We, however, beg leave to differ even from our able Police Commissioner on this point. We see no connection between that agitation and these riots. The Cow-killing Prohibition Society has been doing its work for several years past, and nobody has ever heard of that Society working on religious lines. There may be some religious reference in the preaching of its street preachers, but as far as we can see the real work is on non-religious lines. And further what is of importance to note is that the head of its branch in Bombay is a Parsee gentleman of very high position. Now if the innocent cow is to be taken as the cause of this turmoil, how is it that the attacks of the Mahomedan roughs were directed against the Hindus only and not against the Parsees also. And surely it must appear to every sensible person a pure parody of logic to say that an attempt to dissuade people from killing animals serves as a direct incite ment to kill human beings. And what is after all the cow killing prevention agitation? It is not at all aggressive. At best it is only persuasive and preventive in its nature.

BOMBAY RIOTS AND THE CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Bombay public must indeed feel grateful to your correspondent Mr. Ameer Mahomed Khan who took the trouble, as he said, "to emerge from his retirement from public life" to enlighten the world as to the true causes of the riots, through the channel of your influential paper, last Saturday. The Bombay Government and the worthy Police Commissioner would commit serious blunders if they did not immediately act up to the sage advice of Mr. Khan. The gentleman seems to be one of that large class of philanthropists who are ready on all emergent occasions to assist Government with their candid opinions on a long-sighted view of advantage to be derived from such candour of airing before the public their own political fads. The interested philanthropist has now become the type of a large class of men very widely diffused in India. In his letter Mr. Khan has not advanced any arguments in support of his statement that the riots have been the offspring of the "growing bitterness resulting from the policy of the National Congress agitators" and therefore may be safely left unnoticed by the much maligned agitators. Far from producing any disagreement between the two rival races of India, the tendency of the National Congress is to nationalize the diverse communities of India, to evolve harmony out of disagreement, to weld a number of heterogeneous elements into a homogeneous mass. The harmony and good understanding prevailing even in these troubled times among the leaders of the two races, is in itself the best proof of the statement. Is it possible for the agitators of the Congress to stir up a rude uneducated people, and array them in battle, as it were, upon pretences of which they are entirely incapable of judging, against men who as men cannot even be said to have done them any harm? From his various recommendations to the Government and the police, Mr. Khan seems to be in favour of suggesting to our rulers the adoption of the sentiment of the Roman tyrant—Oderunt, dum metuant.—Yours, &c.,

MANEKJEE KAVASJEE PETIT,
Old Modikhana.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Leaving aside, the question as to who were the aggressors, in the recent disturbance, I should like to know how the Mahomedans came in possession of sticks; when they came out of the Musjid shouting "Deen Deen"? When they went in, to say their prayers, I am told, they had nothing in their hands, but when they came out, they were each armed with a stick of equal size and strength. This goes to prove, without a doubt, that the sticks were found for them in the Musjid. Now, what bewilders me is, why sticks, and that too in such a quantity are kept in a place of worship and devotion? If my information be correct, not only sticks, but old arms, such as swords, daggers, hatchets, knives, &c., are kept in almost all the principal Masjids. Now, if such be the case, and if the Mahomedans, on the Friday in question had come out, armed with one of these formidable weapons, however old it may be, what would have been the state of the police officers; whose *batons* proved to be "blunt too hi-picks against the length and strength of the rioters' bamboo." The thought only horrifies me. I do not mean to say that the arms are actually kept in the Musjids' but what I do mean to say is, that when sticks which have no business in the Musjid, are found in heaps, why not other dangerous weapons, also? In order to remove even a shadow of suspicion, a rigorous and confidential search should be made by the authority immediately concerned, to ease the public mind.

MATURE CONSIDERATION.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If I did not reply earlier to criticisms on my letter which you were good enough to publish the other day, it was because I was anxious to avoid the unfairness and indiscretion which I regretted in others who hastily formed opinions on ex-parte and imperfect information and retarded, however unconsciously the restoration of peace and good fellowship in the city by ill-judged attempts to fix the responsibility of the riots on the one side or the other, and whose action certainly seemed calculated to inspire the belief that a disagreeable movement could best be checked and thwarted by being run down as the course of a disturbance by which it chanced to be followed, though the sequence might be perfectly fortuitous. Now that order and tranquillity have been happily restored, you will perhaps permit me to offer a few observations. I have carefully read through your articles and reports on the subject, and I confess I have failed to find that your emphatic and confident view of the origin of the riots is founded on anything more substantial than the opinion of one or two prominent officials, with nothing to guide us as to the nature and sufficiency of the grounds on which the opinion is based; and I venture to think that it is certainly taking liberties with the right of independent judgment and inquiry to ask the public to accept as infallible the view which you have expressed with such energy, simply because it originates with certain high officials who must have trusted to the information given them by others and is endorsed by certain native gentlemen who are content to look at the surface of things and to catch at the first convenient hypothesis is—falling in with their preconceived notions and prejudices and others who have not the courage of their opinions, and think it manly to stab their opponents in the dark, and who allow their judgment on important public questions to be warped by personal and party jealousies and animosities. These, sir, are not the days when the public could be asked to take opinions on trust, however high the authority from which they originate. It is certainly as much permissible to suspend judgment until a full and proper inquiry is made as to venture on Speculations however plausible, and I am unable to follow the reasoning that those who differ from your view of the origin of the riots must prove that they were spontaneous and failing to do so must accept your view as the only solution. It is possible to conceive a large gap separating the theory of spontaneous disturbance at the one end from the theory of the cow-protection movement and the Junagbad Committees on the other; and more causes than one might be conceived as occupying this span. All I submit is that unless a full and dispassionate inquiry is made judgment might be suspended, and attempts should not be made to force down ones own theory because a better one does not suggest itself or is not equally convenient. In making such an inquiry several important considerations will have to be borne in mind in relation to the theories which you have so strongly advocated. It must be remembered that the Junagbad Committee could not be held responsible by any stretch of imigination for the unhappy disturbances between the Hindus and the Mahomedans which recently took place, for instance, in Rangoon and the N.-W. Provinces, and that if the police had, as is now said, information showing, probability of an outbreak upwards of a month ago, the latter formation of the Committees could scarcely be regarded as the origin of the disturbance. It will also be necessary to explain why, if the Mahadev Bagh meeting was believed to be likely for mischief it was not stopped or its proceedings condemned and the promoters warned by the Police Commissioner in time as to the mischief they were unconsciously bringing about and to point out anything on its proceedings likely to incite turbulence. Regard must also be had to the facts set out in the letter of Mr. Amirudin Tyabji, and especially to the fact so clearly and emphatically stated that the meeting of the Mahomedan gentlemen was intended to co-operate with the Hindu movement to secure justice and redress and to bring the offenders in the Prabhas Pattan riots to account. Attention might also not inappropriately be paid to the new-born tenderness for the Junaghad Durbar and to the statements made by Mr. Varjeevandas Madhowdas to your representation as to Junaghad emissaries being lately at work in Bombay, and to the joint relief fund started by the influential members of both the communities which certainly seems to show that the leading gentlemen in either community do not regard the action of their friends in holding the meetings in any such light, as is supposed. As regards the other alleged cause of the riots, it will be important to bear in mind that the cow-protection movement was started some years ago, and that it has been prosecuted with energy and determination not in Bombay but elsewhere, and that until the riots occurred it did not apparently strike any one that the work of the Gopalran Association in Bombay was fraught with such potentialities of mischief. No proper enquiry moreover could ignore the political causes which some thinkers regard as the immediate causes of the alienation between the two communities. But assuming that ignorance and fanaticism were worked upon by mischievous references to the possible objects and consequences of the cow-protection movement, the remedy obviously is to put down all manifestation of lawlessness due to such an appeal and not to encourage and pamper it by denouncing the movement, which is perfectly harmless, as the origin of the riots. These, sir, are some of the points which would suggest themselves to every unbiassed mind as elements to be taken into consideration in arriving at a conclusion, and I would only hope that a proper investigation would be undertaken and measures taken to prevent a recurrence of such lawlessness as has lately disgraced our city and rudely shaken our sense of safety and security in the first city in India.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 19. JUSTICE.

IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to one incident in the account of the Bombay Riots on Friday under the heading "No Religion" it seems inconsistent with reason and human understanding that the Borah shop-keeper could have sufficient time to write on the door in large letters "To be Let, &c., Owner of the Shop" on Friday afternoon long before the news of the riot was spread in the Girgaum locality, unless the Mahomedan budmashes had premeditated it in consultation with their co-religionists to enable them to adopt precautionary measures to ensure the safety of their property lying within the reach of their adversaries. The action of the Borah evidently proves premeditation on the part of the Mahomedan budmashes of which the Borah might have got a clue. If it was hung up during the time of disturbance, one would be surprised to find such extraordinary presence of mind in the Borah.

REASON.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

THE JUNAGADH RIOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would like to ask your contemporary whether if a dozen European missionaries were barbarously murdered in a Native State, or in China, he and his countrymen would not hold indignation meetings, call upon the authorities to get the murderers punished, and collect subscriptions to assist the families of the murdered missionaries and to secure the punishment of the offenders? If they would, with what justice does he blame the promoters of the Madhav Bagh and other meetings held with the like object?—Yours, &c.,

PROVINCIAL.

The report on the vaccination of Burma for the three years ended 31st March, 1893, shows that opposition and prejudice are steadily giving way before the benefits of the system. This is particularly remarkable in Upper Burma, where the figures have nearly trebled themselves in the last three years.

Smuggling is not without risks in Afghanistan. A Kabul trader the other day managed to smuggle precious stones out of the country, hiddenin bags of raisins: but he had, unfortunately, to inform his friends on this side of the fact: and, as the secrecy of private correspondence is not sacred in Afghanistan, the latter was opened and read *en route*, and the enterprising trader was fined Rs. 50,000,

They have a summary way of dealing with burglars in Akyab. The other day a man entered a gentleman's house and had managed to insert his arm through a broken pane of glass to lift the bolt of a window, when the occupant lopped off the burglar's hand with a hunting-knife.

Nothing more has been heard of Gauhar Khan, who has been creating a disturbance near Khelat, magnified by rumour to a *jihad* preached on behalf of the ex-Khan. All remains quiet on the frontier generally.

The Karm Khels some little while ago, recommenced looting caravans on their way to Peshawar, and carried off a number of mules at Dana, near Lataband. These were, however, recovered by means of the people of the latter place.

Final sanction has been accorded to the holding of a Camp-of-Exercise at Abbottabad, between the 1st and 21st November. The force is to be composed as follows:—No. 1 Kohat Mountain Battery, the Guides Cavalry; the 1st Punjab Infantry: the 1st and 2nd Battalions, 5th Gurkha Rifles: and the Guides Infantry.

Reports received at Peshawar state, that great activity is being shown all along the road to Kabul in collecting supplies for the Durand Mission. The telegraph office at Lundi Kotal was opened on Wednesday evening, the line having been laid at a great rate by the ever indefatigable Mr. Meredith, the Assistant Superintendent in charge of the work, and Lieutenant Traill, R. E.

Sir Alfred Lyall distributed the prizes and certificates to the successful students at Cooper's Hill, on July 28.

THE K. O. Y. L. I. RACES IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Aug. 19.

These races came off this afternoon in what may be described as excellent weather, because although dark clouds occasionally threatened to mar the proceedings, no rain fell worth noticing, and the absence of glare made things pleasant for everybody. The difficulty of 'spotting' winners experienced at most meetings of this kind was apparently not so great this afternoon, and judging by the working of the boards, the meeting was not a 'bookies' meet by any means. In the first race Mr. Bond rode extremely well, for at the turn foe the home straight, the horses scattered in a remarkable manner; but by far the best contested race in the meeting was the fifth race. A large and fashionable assembly were present, and made a most enjoyable afternoon's amusement.

First Race.—"The Subaltern's Cup."—Presented by the Hon. Secy. Rs. 25 for second. For all Galloways 14 hands and Ponies 13-2 and under; the property of and to be ridden by Subalterns 2nd K. O. Y. L. I. Weights—Catch-weights over 10st. 7 lbs. Distance 3 furlongs.

Mr Bond's b cb m Kittie, Owner 1
Mr Baldwin's ch cb m Topsy, Owner 2
Mr Trevor's g cb gold Dulce Domum, Owner } dead heat. 3
Mr Harrison's g a p Seagull, Owner .....
Mr Muscroft's ch cb m Rustica, Mr Taylor 0
Mr Yate's dun cb mare Minna, Mr Ellwood 0
Mr Badcock's g a p Acorn, Owner 0

Betting: Even on Seagull; 2 to 1 against Kittie and Dulce Dom

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. A. H. HILDEBRAND, C.I.E., the Superintendent of the Southern Shan States, has for the last two years been endeavouring to induce the people under his charge to grow more profitable crops than they have hitherto been accustomed to, and there is said to be every prospect of wheat and potatoes taking the place of paddy and forming regular product of the district. Mr. Hildebrand has been experimenting in cultivation, and it speaks well for the practical manner in which he has gone about it, that out of a total expenditure of Rs. 6,761, nearly Rs. 2,700 has already been recovered by the sale of wheat, potatoes and vegetables, while the potato crop in the ground and seed in stock is estimated to yield another Rs. 4,000. But it is to wheat that Mr. Hildebrand is directing his chief energies.

THE notice given by the Southern Mahratta Railway of the cessation from the 1st proximo of through booking via Mormagao with Bombay has been withdrawn, as negociations are in progress with the West of India Portuguese Railway for the requisite indemnity against marine risk and liability.

THE Allahabad paper hears on the best authority from home that the Lee-Metford rifle, both at the Army meeting at Aldershot and at Bisley, has absolutely proved its superiority over the Martini-Henry. So much so has this been the case that Volunteers armed with the older weapon would not compete against the new rifle. Our troops out here who have only had the Lee-Metford in their hands for a short time and have to use black-powder, though the sighting is for cordite, will be cheered by the news. In due course they will make as good scores as those which have been recorded in England.

FOLLOWING close upon the publication of his Currency Scheme, comes perhaps a still more important project from Sir Diller Jung for the establishment of Steel and Steel and Iron Works at Singareni. According to the Deccan Budget a big project is being floated "which promises an enormous advance in prosperity to the Nizam's State. The scheme appears to have been devised by careful and hard-headed men of business, and seeing that the Sirdar speaks of his syndicate as already formed, and of the co-operation of the Deccan Mining Company, Limited, as fully assured, it appears that nothing but the goodwill of the Government of India is wanting. In view of the great benefits which must accrue to the Nizam's State, the minor concessions which they will be asked to grant are not likely to be refused. It is not easy to forecast the opinion of the Simla Foreign Office, but unless they discover the seeds of political danger in such a concern, we may be sure they will gladly welcome any measures calculated to promote the prosperity of the Nizam's State. It does not quite appear how far the project has advanced, but we wish all success to this latest creation of the Sirdar's financial skill. If this project be realized, Singareni will soon be a Newcastle of the greatest industrial importance."

THE East Indian Railway Earnings for the week ended 5th of August were Rs. 8,23,461. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 6,78,090. Increase, Rs. 145,371. Miles open for the week ended 5th August, 1893, 1,610½. Corresponding week last year, 1,610½. Per mile open for the week ended 5th of August, 1893, Rs. 511. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 421. Increase, Rs. 90. Earning from the 1st of July, 1893, to 5th of August 1893, Rs. 40,49,936. From the 1st of July 1892, to 6th August 1892, Rs. 38,34,204. Increase, Rs. 2,15,732.

THE Tarkeshwar Railway Earnings for the week ended 5th of August were Rs. 4,990. Corresponding week of last year, Rs. 4,709. Increase, Rs. 281. Miles open for the week ended 5th of August, 1893, 22½. Corresponding week last year, 22½. Per mile open for the week ended 5th of August 1893, Rs. 224. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 212. Increase, Rs. 12. Earnings from 1st July, 1893, to 5th of August 1893, Rs. 23,722. From 1st July, 1892 to 6th August 1892, Rs. 28,204. Decrease, Rs. 4,482

THE D.-U.-K. Railway Earning for the week ended 5th of August were Rs. 25,805. Corresponding week of last year, Rs. 16 187. Increase 9,618, Miles open for the week ended 5th of August 1893, 161-2/5. Corresponding week last year, 161-2/5. Per mile open for the week ended 5th of August 1893, Rs. 160. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 100. Decrease Rs. 60. Earnings from 1st of July, 1893, to 5th August, 1893, Rs. 1,04,670. From 1st July, 1892, to 6th August, 1892, Rs. 96,010 Increase, Rs. 8,660.

THE Darjiling-Himalayan Railway Company, approximate earnings for the week ended 5th August, were Rs. 8,818-0-0. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 8,605-0-0. Increase, Rs. 213-0-0. Receipts per mile for the week ended 5th August, 1893, Rs. 172-14-5. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 168-11-6. Increase, Rs. 4-2-11. Receipts from 1st to 5th August, 1893, Rs. 55,269-0-0. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 54,760-0-0. Increase, Rs. 509-0-0.

THE orders of the Government of India regarding the Khan of Khelat will not cause the least surprise, observes the Allahabad paper, for the actions of the Khan had rendered it practically impossible he could be allowed to remain in charge of the State. His Highness simplified matters by voluntarily tendering his resignation, on the understanding that his eldest son should succeed him, and consequently Government had not to resort to the extreme measure of deposition. The Khelat Sirdars, it may be noted, held that such deposition would be justifiable, and they will be content with the arrangement now made. Khelat under its new ruler will be exactly in the same position as before the events of last April, and there is now no reason to fear political complications in that quarter. The disturbance lately created by Gowhar Khan is not serious, and all intrigues in the name of Mir Khudadad Khan will die away when it becomes known that he has ceased to be the ruler of Khelat. The ex-Khan will be provided with a suitable pension, and will probably resign himself without difficulty to the peaceful life which lies before him.

THE Special Commission composed of Mahomed Yasier Khan, and Nizamuddin, Judges of the City High Court, sat at Secunderabad, on Thursday, to inquire into the case of Moulvi Jawad Hossein, alleged to have been hired to assassinate Mr. Plowden, the Resident Mr. C. Battenberg, pleader, instructed by the accused's brother, appeared to represent him, and Hakeem Mahomed Yacoob, one of his friends. These men were arrested by the police two months ago, and had not been placed before a Magistrate, their relations and legal advisers being denied access to them; and it is rumoured that Mahomed Yacoob has been maltreated to turn informer. The Commissioners declined to admit pleaders or reporters, on the ground that they were holding a preliminary inquiry *in camera*. Mr. Battenberg protested, urging the prisioner's right to be defended at all stages of the case, and that the exclusion of pleaders and the press was contrary to law and justice, was impolitic, and would lend colour to the worst rumours. The Court replied that the case was very important to Government, and the Commissioners were acting under the direct orders of the Nizam. Mr. Battenberg then applied that the Moulvie and Mahomed Yacoob be produced, and allowed to sign a power-of-attorney, so that the Resident, and if necessary the Viceroy, might be memorialised. The police strongly opposed the application, but the Court acceded. The police then presented a petition from Mahomed Yacoob, offering to give information against the Moulvie, if he were pardoned. After a long delay the Moulvie was brought into Court in irons, and signed a power-of-attorney. An extraordinary scene ensued. The police for three hours passively persisted, on various pretexts, in delaying to produce Mahomed Yacoob. The Court at last threatened to report the delay to Government, and after the interchange of several messages with the Police Commissioner, the prisoner was finally produced, surrounded by the chief of the detectives, the Superintendent, Inspector and pleader of the police, with a posse of constables. Being then interrogated by the Court, the prisoner said he did not want a pleader at present, because he had applied through the police for a pardon, and to give evidence. If this were disallowed, he would appoint a pleader. Mr. Battenberg then left the Court.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 4TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Oriental, Captain L. H. Moule, with the Overland Mails of August 4, arrived in Bombay Harbour, at 1 p.m., on Saturday She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr D M Morgan	Mrs Mintor and infant
Mrs Maidment and child	Capt F H Alexander
Mr J Lewis	Surg-Lieut-Col Mc Cloghry
Mr and Mrs E C Cox	Mr A B Cooper
Mr T T Forbes and child	Mr P L Nagpinkan
Miss Wildman	Capt and Mrs S M Renny, infant and child
Lieut G J Baugh	Miss Morley
Mr P Mc Guire	Capt and Mrs H B Simpson
Mr and Mrs R P Pitt	Mrs Lamb and infant
Mr Park	Miss Pilkington
Mr C Marrett	Mr H Ellison
Mr and Mrs Anstruther	
Lord Cairns	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Woodward	Mr J O S Elmore
Lieut Austin	Mr A R Wood
Mr J B Fuller	Capt Cowper
Mr J S Campbell	Mr J P Orr
Mr C A Walsh	Mr Duffus
Mr R H H Thomas	Mr Chandhun
Mr E N Drury	Mr Greenstreet
Capt Baldwin	Mr Cerarino
Mr A S Lankester	Mr F J Armfield

FROM ISMAILIA.—Mr and Mrs Langada.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

THE COURT.

THE Queen held a Council at Osborne on Friday.

The German Emperor arrived off Cowes on Saturday afternoon in his yacht the Hohenzollern on a visit to the Queen, and also to be present during Cowes Regatta. The Emperor landed shortly after 5 o'clock, and proceeded to Osborne, where he dined with the Queen and Royal Family, returning to his yacht for the night.

The Duke and Duchess of York received on Friday, at York-house, a deputation from the House of Commons, who presented a message of congratulation, and also deputations from Scotland and from Worcester with wedding gifts.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords on Monday Earl Spencer, in reply to Lord Meath, said that every effort was now made to enable all men joining the navy to acquire the art of swimming.

In the House of Commons on Thursday last week the Committee on the Home Rule Bill was resumed, and some remarks by Mr. J. Chamberlain provoked angry outcries from the Irish Nationalists, ultimately culminating in an almost unprecedented scene of uproar and personal violence on the closure being applied. The division was interrupted, and the Speaker was summoned, who, in some grave and dignified sentences, succeeded in calming the passions of the House. The Committee was then resumed, and all the remaining clauses of the Bill, with the preamble, were passed without discussion by majorities ranging from 17 to 33. On Friday, the Scoch Education Bill was discussed in Committee of Supply and was agreed to. The evening sitting was devoted to considering a resolution proposed by Mr. Lopes expressing regret that the Government had not adopted adequate measures to inquire into the causes of agricultural depression, but the resolution was eventually rejected by a majority of 24 votes. On Monday Mr. Fisher and Mr. Logan severally expressed their regret for their conflict on Thursday last, and Mr. Gladstone thereupon stated his view that the need for further inquiry had disappeared, in which the Speaker concurred. The remainder of the evening was devoted to the Education Vote in Committee of Supply, and ultimately the discussion having been ended by the closure the vote was agreed to. On Tuesday the House went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates, and subsequently the Education Vote was again discussed on the Report of Supply. On Wednesday Sir R. Temple and Mr. G. Curzon complained that British interests had been prejudicially affected by the terms of the French demands accepted by the Siamese Government. Sir E. Grey said the papers, when produced, would prove that the Government had been careful to regard our national and commercial interests. Mr. A. J. Balfour remarked that the French demands had left the Siamese Government without free action in the portions of territory still left to them.

Mr. W. H. Grenfell, M.P. for Hereford, has announced his intention of resigning his seat on the ground of his dissatisfaction with the policy of the Government in regard to the retention of Irish members in the Imperial Parliament under the Home Rule Bill, and also with their attitude on the currency question.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Gladstone has addressed to the chairman of the Mid Lothian Liberal Association a letter in which he explains at length and seeks to justify the policy pursued by the Government in dealing with the question of the retention of the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament in the Home Rule Bill.

IRELAND.

An Anti-Parnellite Convention was held at West-port, on Monday, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the vacancy in West Mayo, caused by the resignation of Mr. Deasy, Mr. Dillon, M.P., presided. The leaders of the party in London favoured the nomination of Dr. Ambrose, a London physician, but the candidature of Colonel Blake, of Castlebar, was strongly advocated, and eventually, after a good deal of disorder, the chairman adjourned the Convention for a week.

At a meeting of the National League in Dublin on Tuesday the receipt of £12 was announced, and Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., who presided, and Mr. Field, M.P., declared that the Anti-Parnellite members had fallen completely under English dictation.

At a meeting of the National Federation, held in Dublin on Wednesday, Messrs. J. Dillon, M.P., and T. Healy, M.P., expressed satisfaction with the present prospects of the Home Rule cause.

At Dublin, on Wednesday, James Reilly was convicted of the murder of Bernard Cox, an assurance agent at Stepaside, near Dublin, and sentenced to death.

GENERAL.

Lord Roberts on Friday, at the Glasgow City Hall, was presented with the freedom of that city, and in acknowledging the honour he bore testimony to the admirable marching and fighting qualities of the Scottish troops who had served with him in India. He spoke warmly of the condition and efficiency of the native Indian army.

At the annual meeting of the British East Africa Company, held on Monday, General Sir A. Kemball, who presided, made a statement as to the proposal that the company's rights in East Africa should be absorbed by the British Protectorate in Zanzibar, a portion of the company's capital outlay being recouped by the issue of bonds guaranteed by the Zanzibar Administration. Mr. G. Mackenzie supported this proposal, and the report and balance-sheet were unanimously adopted.

The Mansion-house fund raised for the relief of the sufferers by the foundering of H.M.S. Victoria still continues to increase, in spite of efforts to close it, and now exceeds £60,000.

At a meeting of the executive of the Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation, held on Tuesday at Manchester, it was stated that by the end of the week all the pits in the two counties would be closed, and between 70,000 and 80,000 men and boys would be idle.

A long letter has been received in this country from Bishop Tucker, under dates of March 13, 17, and 20, giving an account of the progress of the Uganda Mission, the general situation in the country, and the arrival of Sir G. Portal and his staff.

The whole of the miners connected with the National Federation in the Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire coalfields struck work on Saturday.

The county cricket matches during the past week have resulted as follows:—Kent beat Sussex by nine wickets. Yorkshire defeated Gloucestershire by 10 wickets. The Australians were defeated on Saturday by Surrey by two wickets. Kent was beaten by Yorkshire by an innings and 11 runs, Lancashire defeated Surrey by nine wickets, and Notts beat Gloucestershire by an innings and 139 runs.

A cricket match between elevens respectively chosen from members of the Opposition and of Government supporters was played on Saturday at Lord's. The Opposition won on the first innings by 130 runs.

The Welsh National Eisteddfod was opened at Pontypridd on Tuesday under the presidency of Lord Tredegar. The chief event of the day was a competition between Welsh choirs.

The first important episode in the naval manœuvres occurred early on Saturday morning off the Calf of Man, when the two divisions of the Blue Fleet, which had effected a junction on the previous day, but had failed, owing to fog, to prevent a like concentration of the Reds, were assailed by the latter. After an action which lasted some time, the Blue Fleet, at first inferior in force, was recruited by the arrival of the battleship Audacious and two cruisers which had been on scouting duty, and it was agreed to consider the encounter indecisive.

On Saturday, at Harpenden, in Hertfordshire, the completion of 50 years of the agricultural, chemical, and botanical investigations, which have been carried on at Rothamsted by Sir John Bonnet Lawes and Dr. Gilbert was celebrated by the dedication of a massive granite memorial. Mr. Herbert Gardner, M.P., President of the Board of Agriculture, presided at the dedication. A portrait of himself, painted by Mr. H. Herkomer, was presented to Sir J. B. Lawes and a massive silver salver to Dr. Gilbert.

The Rev. H. de Burgh Sidley, vicar of Garway, in the diocese of Hereford, was charged on Friday before a Consistory Court at Hereford with immorality under the Clergy Discipline Act, and found guilty. The Bishop thereupon pronounced sentence of deprivation.

Andrea Scotto di Carlo, 20, an Italian sailor, was convicted at the Central Criminal Court on Friday of the murder of a woman at Rotherhithe, and he was sentenced to death. The jury recommended the prisoner to mercy.

At the Chelmsford Assizes, on Saturday, the trial of the brothers Davis and of James Ramsey for the murder of Police-sergeant Eves, at Hazeleigh near Maldon, was concluded. Ramsey was acquitted; the two other men were found guilty and sentenced to death.

At Chester Assizes, on Saturday, an action for libel brought by Miss Hughes, late lady principal of a Woman students' hall in connection with Bangor University College, against the proprietors of the *Weekly Dispatch*, was brought to a conclusion. The jury found for the plaintiff, with £350 damages.

Sir R. Biddulph has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar in succession to the late Sir Lothian Nicholson.

A sailing vessel, bound from Cherbourg to Rochester, arrived at the Nore and on Wednesday, with a case of cholera on board, and the vessel was conducted to the quarantine station at Gravesend. A Danish steam trawler was also quarantined at Grimsby with a case of cholerаic diarrhœa.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Major-Gen. E. H. Atkinson, Mad. Ret.; Col T. P. B. Walsh, Bo. Ret.; Col. J. A. Collier, Bo. Ret.; Admiral H. S. Hillyar, C.B.; Sir T. Martineau; Senator Montgomery; Mrs. Prothero; Mrs. Pearless.

THE SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the 28 ultimo Mr. Gladstone was asked by Mr. Hunter to state whether the Government would appoint a Committee of Inquiry into the scenes of Thursday night; but the right hon. gentleman replied that he would be able to answer the question on Monday or Tuesday. He added that the matter "is one of great gravity and delicacy; the only admission I would make is that undoubtedly the occurrence constituted in itself a very serious fact in the history of the House."

On Monday, July 31, there were two questions on the paper which had a bearing on the events of the previous Thursday. The first stood in the name of Mr. Wharton, the Conservative member for Ripon, who asked Mr. Gladstone if an arrangement could be made whereby the supporters of the Government might sit on the Ministerial side of the House and the supporters of the Opposition on the other. Mr. Wharton's object was to get the Nationalists transferred to the Ministerial side of the House, and the Liberal Unionists, who have secured a bench for themselves on the Ministerial side transferred to the Opposition benches. Mr. Gladstone concurred in the sentiment which had prompted the question, and felt it would be greatly for the convenience of the House and the keeping of order if an arrangement such as Mr. Wharton suggested could be made.

The second of the two questions was a repetition of Dr. Tanner's inquiry of July 28, weather. Mr. Gladstone would not move for a Select Committee to inquire into the facts connected with the proceedings of Thursday. Dr. MacGregor followed this up with a counter-question whether the proceedings of Thursday did not belong to the category of events about which the proverb applied, "the least said the soonest mended," and whether it was desirable to stir up muddy water. This caused some laughter. In the ordinary course of things, Mr. Gladstone should have risen immediately after the questions were put. But he retained his seat, and glanced round about him for a considerable time. He looked across at the Opposition, and then down at the benches below him. Then he gazed up again at the Opposition again, and once more at the Radical benches. At last he rose and asked Dr. Hunter to differ his question till to-morrow. There upon Mr. Labouchere started up and asked the Speaker if his attention had been called to Mr. Hayes Fisher's published statement of Friday, that he had grasped Mr. Logan by the neck and forcibly ejected him on to the floor of the House, and whether, after that statement, it was not desirable to have some explanation from Mr. Fisher as to what occurred on Thursday. The Speaker, in a few pacificatory words, invited a statement both from Mr. Fisher and Mr. Logan, remarking that, if it were made, it might tend to allay irritation. Then the Irish Nationalists called for the Conservative to begin, and the Opposition called for the Liberal, but neither of them rose.

To those who were not in the secret, the cause of Mr. Gladstone's delay in rising was now apparent. Mr. Balfour, however, put it beyond doubt by remarking that there was some controversy as to which of them should begin the task of pacification, which was an honourable task, and he invited Mr. Fisher to assent to the course which the Speaker had suggested.

Mr. Fisher immediately rose and gave his version of the proceedings. He stated that he certainly thought, from Mr. Logan's attitude, that he intended to strike either himself or Mr. Carson, an explanation which elicited derisive cries of "Oh!" from the Ministerialists. He certainly, he said, thought so, or he would not have done what he did, a remark, on the other hand, which the Opposition supported with cheers. He admitted having forcibly ejected Mr. Logan from the seat near him which that gentleman had taken, not in the ordinary way, but with a great deal of violence, and he apologised to the Speaker, as the guardian of the dignity and honour of the House, and to Mr. Logan, for the attack he had made on the latter gentleman. The apology was received with loud cheers both by the Ministerialists and the Opposition.

Mr. Logan next addressed the House, accepting Mr. Fisher's apology in the same spirit in which it had been given, and assuring the House that when he crossed the floor on Thursday night he had no intention of assaulting anybody. He, however, expressed regret if his action, in crossing the floor, had led to the scenes that followed. Mr. Gladstone then made a conciliatory speech. He thought there was a widespread sentiment in the House that a formal investigation by a committee should be avoided, and he thought that the statements by Mr. Fisher and Mr. Logan enabled them to dispense with an inquiry. He hoped the matter would be definitely closed and would not be revived or reopened. Mr. Balfour expressed similar sentiments. Mr. McCarthy, however, evoked considerable signs of dissatisfaction by remarking that the newspapers ascribed the outbreak to the outrageous conduct of the Irish Nationalists, and he did not know whether it would not be necessary to have some inquiry or resolution completely exonerating them. Sir T. James, in the absence of Mr. Chamberlain, concurred in what had fallen from the Prime Minister. The Speaker made a few remarks in which he hoped the matter would now be allowed to drop both in the House and the country. The incident thus terminated.

MR. GRENFELL'S RETIREMENT.

MR. W. H. GRENFELL, of Taplow Court, M. P. for Hereford, announced his intention of resigning his seat on the ground of his dissatisfaction with the policy of the Government in regard to the retention of Irish members in the Imperial Parliament under the Home Rule Bill, and also with their attitude on the currency question. He says:—

As the Government have decided to retain the Irish members in the fullest representation to which they are entitled, and to allow them to vote on purely English, Scotch, and Welsh matters, while at the same time they are to have the exclusive control of their own affairs, I cannot support the policy of Home Rule under the shape which it has now assumed.

I know of many arguments which may be urged in favour of the Irish people having a more direct control over their own affairs, but I know of none in favour of their representatives governing Great Britain with no responsibility to the people of Great Britain.

I am also, as many of my constituents are aware, out of sympathy with the present Government on another great question, which is of even wider importance—namely, the currency question. I believe that the attitude taken up by the present Government with regard to this question is ruinous to the industries and trade of the country, and that it has been the chief cause of the calamities which have overwhelmed British interests in silver-using communities.

The Government, after discouraging the efforts made by the representatives of the nations assembled at the Brussels Conference to find some international solution of the difficulty, and after opposing in the House of Commons a motion in favour of the reassembling of that Conference, have further aggravated the crisis by closing the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver.

In my humble judgment, any good that the Irish policy of the present Government may do to such a proportion of the 5,000,000 inhabitants of Ireland as is possible so to it, is far outweighed by the injustice it has done to the 250,000,000 of our fellow-subjects in India by suddenly closing the mints to the coinage of the silver in their possession.

The continuance in power of a Government which is not only barring the way to international monetary reform, but is actually decreasing the money volume of the world, is to my mind such a misfortune to the industrial, commercial, and agricultural interests of this country that I cannot desire to see it prolonged.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasions, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

LORD ROBERTS IN GLASGOW.

LORD ROBERTS received the freedom of the City of Glasgow on July 28. The presentation took place in the City Hall, and both without and within the building the General met with a right cordial reception. In the orchestral gallery, were a detachment of the 72nd and 93rd Highlanders, about ninety in number, who had served under Lord Roberts in India, every man wearing medals. Sir J. Marwick (Town Clerk) having read the burgess ticket, which was afterwards enclosed in a silver gilt casket and presented by the Lord Provost to Lord Roberts.

Lord Roberts, in the course of his reply, said: During the last war in Afghanistan so many regiments, both British and native, distinguished themselves in the field that it would be invidious to compare their relative merits and achievements; but this much I can say without fear of contradiction, that in marching or fighting no regiments were superior to the 72nd and 92nd Highlanders. The same may be said of the Scotch regiments which took part against that great mutiny. I shall never forget the gallantry displayed by the 93rd Highlanders at the attack on the Secunderbagh, in November, 1857, and it would be difficult to imagine a more heart-stirring sight than the advance in line of three Scotch regiments—the 42nd, 79th, and 93rd—against the enemy's battery at Cawnpore in December of the same year. I was not with the force under Outram and Havelock during the advance on Luckcow, but we all know the splendid service which the 78th Highlanders performed on that trying occasion. I need hardly remind a Scotch audience of the distinguished services rendered in that eventful struggle by Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde—(cheers)—by Hugh Rose, Lord Strathnairn, by Sir James Outram, and by Robert Napier—Lord Napier of Magdala—Scotchmen who exemplified all the best martial qualities of their race. In later years Sir Charles Macgregor, whose untimely death we had to deplore in 1887, was a soldier of conspicuous energy and intrepidity, who, if his life had been spared, would undoubtedly have risen to the highest position in his profession; and Sir Herbert Macpherson, who died on service in Burmah, when Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, was a man who had gained the esteem and respect of all ranks by his personal gallantry, his kindly nature, and his military acquirements. (Cheers). I would also refer with feelings of affection and admiration to the eminent Scothman who preceded me in the post of Commander-in-Chief in India, my gallant friend Sir Donald Stewart, (Cheers). In peace as well as in war Scotchmen push their way to the front with indomitable perseverance and in India, particularly, they have held a large proportion of the more important and responsible Civil posts with credit to themselves, and with advantage to the Empire. (Cheers.) Shortly before I vacated my command I was entertained in Calcutta by the representatives of that city at a banquet, presided over by a Scotchman, the Hon. Mr. Mackay, whose sagacity and knowledge of Eastern affairs led to his being appointed a member of the Governor-General's Legislative Council; while his business habits and the confidence he has inspired amongst the mercantile community caused him to be elected three years successively President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. Here in Glasgow I am fortunate enough to be the guest of another successful Scotchman, your late Lord Provost, Sir John Muir, who is as well known and as highly esteemed in India as he is in his native country. (Cheers.) Some very indulgent and gratifying remarks have been made here and elsewhere about the work it has been my good fortune to have been able to accomplish while Commander-in-Chief in India; and with reference to these remarks I should like to point out that whatever I have been able to do has been done under the auspices of two successive Viceroys, my noble friends the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, and the Marqins of Lansdowne. It was owing to the foresight of these experienced statesmen in grasping the policy necessary to be pursued and to their powerful support that made it possible for me to carry into effect the various schemes for the improvement of the Army and the defence of India—schemes which, I trust, have materially strengthend our position in that country. (Cheers.) At dinner recently given to me by the London Chamber of Commerce and by the Lord Mayor of London I alluded to the importance of India to England, politically and commercially, and I was much gratified to see how completely this view was accepted by the distinguished and influential company present on both occasions. It is, I feel sure, quite unnecessary for me to point out to an audience such as I am now addressing that the retention of our Eastern Empire is essential to the greatness and prosperity of the United Kingdom, for none know better than Scotch merchants how much the welfare of a large proportion of the commercial classes in those islands depends on the trade with India being maintained and increased. (Cheers.) To insure this there must be a good Government, supported by an efficient Army, and, as regards the Army in India, I have already told my friends in England that I left it in a most satisfactory state. On the present occasion I desire to refer more particularly to the native portion of that Army, about which you cannot be expected to know as much as you probably do about the British portion. I can assure you that the greater number of the native regiments are quite excellent, and I am not surprised that visitors to India are favourably impressed by the grand physique of the men and their steadiness under arms. (Cheers.) Nor has the conduct of these troops on active service at all belied the expectations which have been formed by their martial appearance in peace time. During my career in India I have repeatedly witnessed deeds of the utmost heroism performed by some of those brave men with whom it had been my privilege to serve; and I gladly avail myself of this opportunity to acknowledge how much I personally owe to their gallantry and devotion. I have no doubt whatever that, should our native soldiers be called upon to serve side by side with their British comrades against the troops of any other civilised Power, they will worthily uphold the reputation of the Indian army, led as they would be by that splendid body of British gentlemen who officer the native army, and to whose untiring efforts and high professional qualifications, and the tact and sympathy they show to those under their command, I attribute the present high state of efficiency of our native regiments. (Cheers.) Nor must I forget to allude to the Imperial service troops, which are the outcome of the loyal offers of assistance made a few years ago by the principal feudatory chiefs and princes in India, who expressed their desire to be permitted to share in the defence of the Empire. The acceptance of these offers by her Majesty's Government marks an era in the history of India which in after years will, I venture to think, be recognised as one of the greatest importance. These troops are rapidly becoming efficient and those belonging to his Highness the Maharajah of Jamu and Kashmir have shown great gallantry in the fighting which has recently taken place in the neighbourhood of Gilgit. In speaking to you of the native army I have touched on a theme which is very congenial to me personally, and which ought to be interesting to the whole British nation. For, however, imperfectly the composition of the native army is understood in Great Britain, and however difficult it may be you to form an idea of the many admirable qualities which sendsar Indian soldiers to those who command them, I feel sure you cannot fail to take a sympathetic interest in the grand force of nearly 150,000 officers, noncommissioned officers, and men who serve her Majesty the Queen-Empress in the ranks of the native army (Cheers.) But, however efficient and well-equipped the army in India may be, were is indeed absolute perfection and were its numbers considerably more than they are at present, our greatest strength must ever rest on the firm base of a united and a contented India. We must continue to govern India on the lines which more than a century's experience has taught us to be essential to the happiness and prosperity of the millions over whom we rule, and to the stability of our own power; and we should examine with the utmost caution and deliberation any proposal involving a radical change in the principles which have hitherto guided our administration. We must also never lose sight of the fact that the interests and inclinations, the sympathies and prejudices, of these millions are diverse and often conflicting; that what is congenial and suitable to one group or to one province may be, indeed must be, uncongenial and sometimes totally inappropriate to another. In many respects the Punjabi Mahomedan and the Bengali, the Sikh and the Madrasi, the Pathan and the Mahratta, are more widely separated in feelings and ideas than are the English and Russians, the French and Germans, or the Italians and Norwegians, so that when people talk of representative institutions after the English model, and of "India for the Indians," I always feel inclined to ask to which group or province they propose to consign the interests of all the others, and how contentment could be hoped for from any plan or experiment that would ignore the varied distinctions and con rasts of the vast multitude which form the Indian Empire, and treat it as if it were one compact and identical nationality. (Cheers.) This reminds me of an opinion which a particularly astute, well informed native gentleman of Madras, expressed on being asked what he thought of the theory of "India for the Indians." He replied, "Go to the Zoological Gardens and open all the cages; you will then see what would be the end of India for the Indians. There would be a grand fight among all the animals, with the result that the tiger would walk over the dead bodies of the rest." (Laughter and cheers.) On being asked whom he meant by the tiger, he replied, "The Mohammedan from the North," who, you are probably aware, thought at present behindhand in the refinement of higher education, possesses, in common with other races of Northern India, those martial qualities which the peace-loving and more intellectual Southerner could not withstand. The moral of this allegory of my friend—who was certainly one of the most enlightened native gentlemen I have ever met with—was that India could not be left to herself, and that a supreme power was necessary to hold together the varied and various races. That power is England; and upon the maintenance of our administration depend not only tranquility and prosperity of India itself, but the protection of a vast foreign commerce and the safety of the immence British capital invested in that country. While it behoves us, then, to endow our Eastern fellow subjects with the many blessings which attend Western civilisation, and to modify our system of government from time to time so as to meet the changes which must inevitably result from the spread of education and from the facility with which, owing to improved communication, inhabitants can travel about their own country and visit other lands, we must remember that education has, as yet, only reached an infinitesimal number of the people of India, and that the great majority are in habits, customs, and feelings, practically the same as were their forefathers many centuries ago. (Cheers.) I thank you with all my heart for the signal mark of favour you have shown me by making me a freeman of your ancient and renowned city. Three cheers were then given on the call of the Lord Provost, first for the youngest Burgess, next for Lady Roberts, and then for the old soldiers, who formed the guard of honour. The proceedings then terminated. Lord Roberts afterwards addressed the men of the 72nd and 93rd Highlanders who had fought with his lordship in India.

Lord Roberts has consented to preside at the anniversary festival of the Scottish Corporation, in London on November 30.

THE "EDUCATION" OF BOMBAY MILLOWNERS.

IT is not only interesting but profoundly gratifying to watch the progress of the education of the Bombay millowners. We pointed out the other day that since the closing of the Indian Mints and the consequent drop in the China exchange the Bombay Millowners' Association had discovered that the continued fall in the gold price of silver does handicap producers working under a gold standard, and that, after all, there is something in Lancashire's complaint that the fall in the Indian exchange since 1873 has operated as a bounty to the Indian cotton spinning and weaving industry. We further stated that in order to make up for the loss of this bounty it was proposed in Bombay to force down the prices of the Indian farmer's cotton and to reduce the wages of the Indian operatives. From the Indian papers received yesterday we find that reductions of wages to the extent of from 15 to 25 per cent. are proposed. At the meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association to consider the position, for instance, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsi suggested that the reduction of wages should be 15 per cent. "to begin with." But we learn something more than this, and something which is more suggestive of real progress. We all remember how the Bombay millowners resisted the amendment of the Indian Factory Act, and how Lancashire was lectured for its "selfishness" in endeavouring to secure a reduction of the hours of labour for Indian women and children to limits more in accordance with English industrial and humanitarian ideas than thirteen or fourteen hours a day. During the discussion it was vainly urged in our own columns that, according to Lancashire experience, shorter hours meant more efficient labour. But, on the Bombay side, petitions of factory operatives were got up to prove that a curtailment of their hours of labour would be ruinous to them. Well, at the meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association in question, it was resolved to work only ten hours a day for the remainder of the year. Moreover, the "Bombay Gazette" tells us that the ten-hour working day "may now be regarded as permanently introduced." And this seems extremely likely when we consider the arguments used by no less a person than Mr. George Cotton, the chairman of the Association, in support of the resolution, to say nothing of the statement that his arguments received "the entire approval of the other members." Mr. Cotton actually urged that long hours have been largely answerable for the bad work it takes three Bombay operatives to do the work of one Lancashire operative. The long hours system, he further contended, has been directly productive of waste, which has occurred "chiefly in the early morning and late in the evening." With shorter hours "an improvement in the quality of the output may be looked for." And, to sum up, the "Bombay Gazette" gravely informs its readers that the decision to shorten the hours "is a distinct economic advance which will be beneficial alike to the millowners and the mill hands." When Bombay millowners thus categorically proclaim the wisdom of Lancashire's "selfishness," what economic reformer can lose heart! Even the binetallists of Oldham need not despair.—"Manchester Guardian."

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

THE following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the competitive examination held on June 28, 1893, and following days for Cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Marks as appended:—

I.—FOR CAVALRY CADETSHIPS.

Scaright, H F	7223	Grant, J C I	6159
Greeniy, W H	6 06	Bradley, R E	6119
Yatman, A H	6343	Lee, H R	7107
Churchill, W L S	6303	Bruce, Hon H N H T C	6100
Montgomery, H W	6230	Bramly, A W J	6072
Hennell, A M	6 18	Bruce, A G C	6968
M'Taggart, M F	6171	Bruce, E M	6034

FOR INFANTRY CADETSHIPS.

Dunn Pattison, R P	8575	Wise, A	6898
Palmer, G S	8122	Lee Dillon (Hon), H L S	6855
Burnett Stuart, J T	8077	Tyndall, W E M	6846
Bland, C	8042	Archibald, A H	6837
Henderson, A F	8026	Hodgson, H	6834
Foster, F C	7918	du Boulay, T W H	6830
Pakenham, G de la P B	7768	Westmacott, R	6810
Wheatley, G R P	7691	Thorton, C J	6759
Godbold, G A J	7649	Atchinson, C E	6758
Pryce, H Eap R	7644	Armstrong, A	6773
Hicks, T C	7610	Bevan, F	6760
Inglis, I U	7590	Gibson, J M C	6 3
Du Pre, W B	7557	Chichest r, C O	6727
Graham, B R	7545	Wylie, F A	6668
Villiers-Stuart, C H	7522	Dickinson, A T S	6664
Chartiker, B	7417	Stewart, I	6658
Hope, R B	7409	Carey, S J	6655
Buckley, B T	7389	Lethbridge, W A L	6649
Maxwell, D W	7349	Pagan, B J	6602
Mercer, A A	7319	Strei nger, O	6535
Hill, F T C	7335	Swinley, G D P	6588
Longridge, J A	7236	Awdry, V H A	6581
Bennett, L R A	7225	Worsley, F P	6581
Mourilyan, H L	7223	Richards, B O	6571
Wood Martin, J I	7216	Strong C P	6568
Allan, P S	7213	Tillard, A G	6565
Topping, W C	7199	Knocker, S S	6538
Thompson, B A

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

BEHAR CADASTRAL SURVEY.

In the House of Lords on Monday July 31, Lord Stanley of Alderley, asked the Secretary of State for India whether his predecessor in office had stated, in a despatch to the Government of India on the Behar Cadastral Survey, dated Dec. 24, 1891, that one-half the cost of the recent survey and record of rights in the Benares division of the North-Western Provinces "was defrayed from the unexpended balance of a special fund contributed by the landowners"; whether it was a fact, as suggested by the British India Association and other native associations of Bengal, in their joint memorial to the Viceroy on the subject of the Behar survey, that this "special fund" had been contributed by the landholders for altogether a different purpose; that its diversion from thrt purpose had been concealed by the Government of the North-Western Provinces until divulged by the India Office despatch; and that that Government had consequently been "at least technically guilty of a breach of trust"; and weather any report or other paper, to indicate the circumstances in which the "special fund" referred to in the despatch was "contributed by the landholders," and subsequently used for defraying one-half the cost of the Benares survey, could be laid before Parliament. The noble lord moved for papers.

Lord Kimberley said the noble lord had given him notice of a motion for papers. He could not agree to such a motion without having previously considered whether papers could be laid. He wished to observe first that he entirely agreed with and strongly approved of the Bengal Tenancy Act. It was passed at the time when he previously had the honour to be Secretary of State, and it was then very fully considered indeed. He had made inquiries as to how the Act worked, and he was told that upon the whole it came up to expectations. With regard to the cadastral survey, he agreed generally with his predecessor, and he believed that good grounds had been shown for that survey. The object of the survey was to ascertain the various rights that existed in the province of Behar. There was a strong feeling in the province that in consequence of the absence of the survey the ryots had been in many cases deprived of their rights, and that was regarded by the Government as a matter of great importance. He was perfectly well aware that there was a considerable amount of opposition to the survey, but he could not hold out any expectation that the survey would not be continued. With regard to his noble friend's question, the quotation from Viscount Cross's despatch of December, 1891, was correctly given. As to the second part of the question, the suggestion that there has been any concealment whatever about the expenditure of this money was altogether groundless. The intention to spend the money was discussed in the published reports of 1877 and the following year, and the Indian Legislature, by Act XIII, of 1882, subsequently authorised the Government to dispose of the blance of the fund in such manner as they thought expedient. Therefore there was no concealment in the matter. In answer to the last paragraph of the question he had only to say that he did not see any necessity in the circumstances to lay any papers on the subject before Parliament. The noble lord would find the whole matter described at page 16 of the North-West Provinces Administration Report for 1876-7 and at page 17 of the corresponding report for 1877-8.

Viscount Cross said the cadastral survey was and would be of very great use to all parties concerned. There were rights which wanted clearing up, and that was the only way in which it could be done. Therefore he agreed to everything the noble earl had said.

Lord Ripon said that the Bengal Tenancy Act was one of the most thoroughly considered Acts ever passed. The inquiry in respect of it was begun when he was Viceroy, and it went on the whole time that he was in India. His belief was that it was one of the most benefical measures ever passed by the Indian Legislature.

INDIAN CURRENCY.

In the House of Commons on the 28th ult. Mr. Goschen asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the following passage from the speech delivered by Sir David Barbour on the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Bill before the Council of the Governor-General of India—namely, "The making gold coins legal tender, the settlement of the permanent rate of exchange between gold and the silver rupee, and the other measures necessary for the final and effective establishment of a gold standard in India, will be provided for by future legislation and in the light of future experience"—represented the view of her Majesty's Government.—Sir J. Lubbock: At present the rupee is legal tender to any extent. Is it proposed to make any change in that respect?—The Chancellor of the Exchequer: The views of the Government are expressed in the telegram from the Secretary of State to the Viceroy on June 20, 1893. They are in the following terms:—"Her Majesty's Government have decided to approve of the proposal of your Government to close the mints to free coinage, and to make arrangements for the adoption of a gold standard subject to the recommendations of Lord Herschell's Committee, which your Government have accepted. You are, therefore, empowered forthwith to take the necessary steps." That is the decision of the Government. As to the arrangements of the Indian Government for carrying out the determination of her Majesty's Government, the right hon. gentleman must address that question to the India Office.—Mr. Goschen: I understand that the words with regard to making gold coins legal tender are not in the telegram, and, therefore, need not be held to represent the views of her Majesty's Government.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer: I think anybody reading the passage will see that the Government accept the principle of a gold standard, and they leave it to the Indian Government to make such arrangements as are expedient at the time or hereafter for giving effect to that principle. What these arrangements are is a matter that belongs to the Indian Government and the Indian Secretary here, and the right hon. gentleman must, therefore, address any question on the subject to the India Office.—Sir J. Lubbock asked for an answer to his question.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer: The question ought to be addressed to the India Office.—Sir J. Lubbock: I will put the question to that department.

On the 1st instant Sir. J. Lubbock asked whether it was proposed to make any change in the existing law under which rupees were legal tender to any extent; and, inasmuch as the Prime Minister had announced that the Government did not at present undertake to give gold for rupees, in what sense they were about to introduce a gold standard in India.—Mr. G. Russell: The answer to the first question is, No. Persons who like to tender gold to the Government in exchange for or in place of rupees may do so at a rate of 16d. to the rupee. To that extent it might be said that the gold standard has been already introduced into India. As to the steps to be taken in the future, I may refer my right hon. friend to the papers which have been presented, and more especially to the memorandum and speech of Sir David Barbour.

Some progress was made with the Civil Service Estimates. Mr. Shaw Lefevre intimated that next session the Government would be prepared to entertain a motion for appointing a Committee to consider the necessity of enlarging the seating accommodation of the House.

On Thursday, Aug. 3, Sir E Ashmead-Bartlett asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether, since the decision of the Government with regard to the Indian currency was made public, there had been a depreciation in the value of securities held in this country, amounting to over £130,000,000; whether the supply of gold was insufficient for the monetary requirements of trade; and what steps her Majesty's Government proposed to take to avert a still more serious financial crisis.—Mr. Gladstone said he was not aware that securities had depreciated to the extent of the millions mentioned, nor did he know how he could obtain such information in the ordinary way. He was also not aware of the insufficiency of the supply of gold to meet the demands of trade, and he could say that neither the Chancellor of the Exchequer nor he believed in that insufficiency. Under these circumstances of course it was not in his power to announce any contemplated steps.

INDIA AND THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

In reply to Mr. Schwann, Mr. G. Russell said: In September, 1891, the then Secretary of State in Council decided to make an annual grant of £1,000 a year for five years towards the cost of the maintenance of the Indian section of the Imperial Institute. The renewal of the grant at the end of the five years is to depend entirely on the benefits found to have been secured to India by the expenditure. The grant was sanctioned on the ground that the governing body of the institute were in pressing need of funds for the proper accommodation and custody of their Indian economic collections, the charges for which, apart from the permanent cost of maintenance, were likely to be exceptionally heavy for the next few years.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

Sir J. Gorst asked the Under Secretary of State for India (1) whether any part of the revenues of India can be applied to the payment of the expenses of the Opium Commission without the consent of the Indian Council; (2) and whether such consent had yet been given.—Mr. Russel replied: (1) No, not without the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council; (2) No.

THE INDIAN COINAGE AND PAPER CURRENCY BILL.

Mr. Goschen asked whether the Under Secretary of State for India would lay on the table of the House a copy of the Abstract of the proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India which met at Simla on June 26, connected with the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Bill.—Mr. Russel replied: The papers have been for some time in the printer's hands, and will be laid on the table in a few days.

PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEERS, INDIA.

In answer to Mr. Talbot, Mr. G. Russell said: The views of the Secretary of State in Council on the proposals submitted by the Government of India for the removal of the block of promotion from which the Indian Public Works Department is suffering were conveyed to the Government of India in a despatch of July 27. Both the Secretary of State and the Government of India are anxious to effect a settlement of the question as soon as possible.

INDIAN QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

The Earl of Northbrook has given notice to call attention to the existing obstacles to the importation of manufactured silver from her Majesty's Indian territories.

Mr. Chaplain had intended raising a discussion on the Indian currency question on the Vote on Account but having been informed by Mr. Mellor that this would be out of order, he will defer his remarks until the Indian Budget.

Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Naoroji, Mr. Schwann, and Mr. Caine have backed a bill to be promoted in Parliament for the better government of India by abolishing theCouncil of India as at present constituted, and to provide a periodical Parliamentary investigation, at intervals of twenty years into the administration of India.

The secretary of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade expresses extreme regret that it is intended to charge the cost of the Opium Commission upon the Indian revenues. Mr. Gladstone leaves the matter open for reconsideration, and it is hoped that the Government may yet see its way to a different decision.

Formation of an Indian Parliamentary Committee.—On July 27, on the invitation of Sir William Wedderburn and Mr. W. S. Caine, a large party of members interested in Indian affairs dined together at the House of Commons and resolved to form at Indian Parliamentary Committee. Upon the motion of Sir W. Wedderburn, seconded by Mr. Caine, and supported by Mr. J. E. Ellis, it was resolved:—"That it is desirable to from an Indian Parliamentary Committee for the purpose of promoting combined and well-directed action among those interested in Indian affairs." On the motion of Mr. Jacob Bright, seconded by Mr. Illingworth, and supported by Mr. S. Smith, the following members of Parliament were appointed on the committee, with power to add to their number:—Sir W. Wedderburn, Sir W. Lawson, Sir Joseph Pease, Dr. Hunter, Messrs. Caine, S. Smith, D. Naoroji, A. Webb, H. Paul, R. T. Reid, Q. C., Jacob Bright, Illingworth, H. Mason, J. Herbert Roberts, Swift McNeil, Schwann, W. McLaren and J. E. Ellis. Sir W. Wedderburn was appointed chairman of the committee, and Mr. J. Herbert Roberts secretary.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Aug. 4.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr N G A Leveson, BCS	Capt F W P Macdonald, ISC
Mr H F Hertz, B	Capt R C Andrews, ISC
Mr J M Montagu, B	Capt H S P Davies, ISC
Mr C S Crole, MCS	Capt R B Page, Lancas
Col F A Wilson, ISC	Fus
Lt-Col G W Martin, ISC	Lieut G S Worsley, RA
Lt-Col T B B Savi, RE	Lieut J M Home, ISC
Lt-Col A B Stopford	Surg-Lt-Col A Cameron, B
Capt G A Welman, ISC	Mrs F L McAfee, Bo
Capt H Hudson, ISC	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr E W Collin, BCS, 3 days	Capt T W J M Georges, ISC, 6 mos
Mr C Hill, B, 1 week	Capt W O R Mosse, ISC, 2 mos
Mr H Godwin Austin, B, 6 mos	Capt J A Brown, ISC, 14 days
Mr P Donaldson, B, 2 mos	Lieut C H Williams, ISC, 3 mos
Mr J P Westcott, B, 4 mos	Lieut E J Lugard, DSO, ISC, 2 mos
Mr G V Martyn, B, 15 days	Lieut H A F Magrath, ISC, 3 mos
Mr J Elston, B, till end of 1893	Lieut T M Ward, ISC, 2 mos
Mr J Nisbet, B, 6 mos	Lieut G A L Buchanan, ISC, 3 mos
Mr A F Woodburn, Bo	Lieut T J Walker, RIM, 3 mos
CS, 1 week	
Col W B Warner, ISC, 5 mos	
Major H Mansfield, ISC, 2 mos	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr A M W Shakespear, BCS	Lieut H A Moore, ISC
Mr E Dobbs, B	Lieut W R Stone, ISC
Mr W Kelly, B	Lieut A McJ Campbell, ISC
Mr W B Martin, B	Lieut F W Pirrie, ISC
Mr A McMillan	Lieut M E Willoughby, ISC
Mr H M Kelly, B	Engineer F S Lamb, RIM
Mr F Wright, B	Sub-Condr J A Archcobham, ISC
Col F Rivaz, ISC	
Capt G Williams, BRE	
Lieut H W Cobham, ISC	

INDIA OFFICE, AUG. 1.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions of officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Services, and admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut-Colonel.—Major L. Daning, D. S. O.

To be Major.—Capt E. H. Montresor.

Lieutenants to be Captains.—A. F. Pinhey, C. H. Pritchard, O. B. S. F. Shaw, C. W. F. Whyte, J. R. Mathewes, U. B. Thomson, H. M'Alpine Johnston, G. de Sausmarez De Lisle, W. H. Fasken, C. V. Schneider, E. C. B. Cotgave, A. A. E. Campbell, D. E. Mocatta, F. H. S. Thomas, A. G. B Lang, C. F Minchin, S. H. Pelly, G. B. Hudson, C. R. A. Bond, W. C. C. Leslie, G. S. Brown, H. D. Daly, W. L. Conran, F. A. London, G J C. Hall, W E A Blakeney, W N M Cooke, A C Le Bailly, C. Griffiths, C L Hamilton.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieut L H Marriott, from the Loyal North Lancashire Regt; Lieut H A Carleton, from the Hampshire Regt; Lieut T I Drever, from the Worcestshire Regt; Second-Lieut A G Pritchard, from the Connaught Rangers.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut-Colonel.—Surgeon-Lieut Col W Price, M D.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut-Colonel.—Surgeon-Lieut-Col C T Peters.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the following officers:—

Indian Staff Corps.—Lieut C Cheyne, from the Half Pay List.

Bengal Medical Establishment.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut. Col. G. Griffith; Surgeon Lieut. Col. G. G. MacLaren, M.D.

Madras Medical Establishment.—Surgeon Col. W. H. Roberts, M.D.

The Queen has approved of the transfer of the following officer to the Half-Pay List:—Lieut. T. A. F. R. Oldfield, Indian Staff Corps. The date of the retirement of Brigade Surgeon Lieut. Col. J. B. Thomas, Madras Medical Establishment, has been altered from April 1, 1893, to May 12, 1893.

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Government of India:—Col. A. Chaplin, Assistant Judge Advocate General, to be Deputy Judge Advocate General. Capt. J. M. Carpendale, 8th Bengal Cavalry, Officiating Assistant Judge Advocate General, with effect from March 20th 1893, vice Col. C. R. Matthews, who has vacated. Major W. H. F. Macmullen, Assistant Judge Advocate General, with effect from April 1, 1893, vice Col. R. F. C. A. Tytler, who has vacated. Capt. and Brevet Major E. A. Travers, 1st Batt. 2nd Gurkha Rifles, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjt. General on the Establishment, vice Capt. R. F. Gartside Tipping, reverted to regimental duty. Capt. H. Bower, 17th Bengal Cavalry, to be a Deputy Assistant Qrmr. General vice Capt. E. W. Dun, D.S.O., whose tenure of appointment has expired.

The following appointments have been made on the Personal Staff of his Excellency the Commander in Chief in India:—

To be Interpreter.—Capt. L. Herbert, 1st Regt. Central India Horse, A.D.C., to his Excellency the Viceroy.

To be Aide-de-Camp.—Capt. S. C. F. Jackson, D.S.O. Hampshire Regt.; Lieut. C. H. H. Gough, 12th Bengal Cavalry; Lieut. Q. G. H. Agnew, Royal Scots Fusiliers.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of Major Gen. Sir R. C. Low, K.C.B., commanding the Oude District:—Lieut. R. B. Low, 9th Bengal Lancers, officiating Aide-de-Camp, to be Aide-de-Camp.

THE average rate at which the 350 lakhs of the new loan has been taken up, works out at Rs. 96-3-4·45 per cent., which gives the Government a result equivalent to borrowing at 3£4, or something better than 3½ per cent. The total amount to be received by the State comes to Rs. 3,36,73,729. The issue would no doubt have been more favourable, thinks *Pioneer*, but for the stringency in the London money market, which unfortunately became pronounced just in time to affect the operation: and moreover the sinister rumours both in Bombay and Calcutta that the loan would hang fire, must have probably induced Indian capitalists to hold back, or to try for lower rates than they would have otherwise accepted. The aggregate amount of the tenders was no less than 493¾ lakhs.

THE FRANCO-SIAMESE SETTLEMENT.

It was announced on Saturday (July 29) that Siam had yielded to all the French demands. Various rumours of an alarmist and conflicting nature were, however, current until yesterday (Thursday), when it became definitely known that Admiral Humann had received instructions to raise the blockade at Bangkok. The Paris papers discuss the solution of the difficulty in a tone of jubilant satisfaction with the success achieved by their Government, and some of them insist that an indirect, but none the less effectual, blow has been given to the prestige of England in the East. France (says the *Temps*) is now the undisputed owner of the left bank of the Mekong, and nobody can look at her from the right bank. She has no more to do with Siam, her only remaining task is to discuss with Great Britain the question of the buffer State on the west side of the Mekong. "Of course," it concludes, "there will be no difficulty about this if the Government, wise in its experience, continues vigilant and firm." The Odessa correspondent of the *Daily News* tells us that all the leading Russian journals, with the exception perhaps, of the *Grashdanin*, whose princely editor is opposed on general principles to the Republic and to the Franco-Russian alliance, speak of the successfully-urged claims of France against Siam as a kind of tacit rebuff to the Indian Government. Judging from their tone and the inferences drawn by one or two of the Russian journals, it would appear (adds the correspondent) that Russia was previously well advised of the line of action France has taken in Siam.

FRESH DEMANDS BY FRANCE.

On Monday night, 31st ult., it transpired that France had demanded "fresh guarantees." The Siamese reply to this demand was not made public till Tuesday night, when it was announced that the Government at Bangkok had yielded. Thus every demand of the French Government has been conceded. The new guarantees were formulated in the following Note handed to Prince Vadhana by M. Davelle on Sunday evening, after the Cabinet Council:—

Paris, July 31, 1893.

The delay of the Siamese Government in accepting the ultimatum presented to it by the French Resident at Bangkok justified the Government of the French Republic in imposing heavier conditions. Being desirous, however, to give a further proof of the sentiments of moderation by which it has been constantly actuated, the French Government will content itself as an indispensable guarantee for the practical execution of the clauses of the ultimatum, with occupying the river and port of Chantabun until the complete evacuation of the posts established by the Siamese on the left bank of the Mekong. Further, for the purpose of guaranteeing the continuance of the good relations happily re-established between France and Siam, and of preventing any conflict in the region of the great lake of Tale-Sap, the Siamese Government will undertake to maintain no military forces in Battambang and Siem-Reap, and in the locality situated within a radius of twenty-five kilometres on the right bank of the Mekong, starting from the Cambodian frontier. The Siamese Government will only retain the police force necessary to preserve order. Moreover, the Siamese Government will not maintain warships nor armed boats in the waters of the great lake nor on the Mekong. The French Government reserves to itself the right of establishing two Consulates, one at Nan and the other at Korat. The acceptance by Siam of these guarantees will permit the French Government immediately to raise the blockade.—(Signed) Davelle.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH NEGOTIATIONS.

The following semi-official Note was issued on Tuesday evening, 1st Aug., in Paris:—

The various interviews which Lord Dufferin has had during the past few days with M. Develle have had reference exclusively to the question of the Upper Mekong, which has been pending between France and Great Britain for several years, and which the Franco-Siamese conflict could not fail to bring prominently forward. All decisions in the matter were postponed until the Siamese Government had unreservedly accepted the French ultimatum. The acceptance once made, the French Government, in conformity with propositions in which it had taken the initiative, and which have formed the basis of communications between Great Britain and itself since 1839, did not hesitate to adhere to the principle of a neutral zone, to be established by means of mutual sacrifices between the possessions of the two Powers in the nothern regions of the Upper Mekong. The delimitation of this zone has been reserved for a later period.

THE SITUATION AT BANGKOK.

The following telegrams to the *Daily News* have given rise to much discussion in Parliament and elsewhere:—

Bangkok, Saturday Night.—Siam has yielded to France by accepting the ultimatum without reservation, but with the well-understood assurance that she shall not be dismembered, if at all, untill after the demands of the French to the territory between the eighteenth and twenty-third parallels of latitude shall have been amply considered by all the Powers concerned. The decision of the Siamise Government was not finally taken until last night, and it is somewhat remarkable that before the cablegram conveying it could have reached the Minister in Paris, it became known here that the British Government had formally notified the French Government, that England refused to recognise a blockade which had been established without proper notice to the Power chiefly concerned, and that France would be held responsible for the consequences that might arise from any attempt to enforce it against British vessels. About eight o'clock this evening news reached here that France had agreed to exempt British vessels from the operations of the blockade, and that several such ships anchored outside the bar would be permitted to go up the river after to-morrow. Capt. Jones, he British Minister here, has acted with great circumspection throughout the crisis. Whenever his opinion was sought it was pronounced decidedly in favour of moderation and concession. He has steadily abstained from giving the slightest encouragement by word or action to the war faction in the Cabinet and in the Palace. No notice has yet been received of the raising of the blockade.

Bangkok, Sunday.—Admiral Humann has arrived at Kohsichang in the armour clad cruiser Triomphante. The blockade is being maintained by the Forfait, the Lutin, the Inconstant, the Comete, and the Lion. Her Majesty's ships Pallas and Swift remain at the bar, and are inside blockade limits, whilst the gunboats Linnet and Wolf are still at Bangkok. Hitherto the vessels seized by the French number two. At Sumhawa, one of the Sunda group of islands, the Siamese mail steamer Chantabun was seized. A second vessel, the Hong Kong steamer Phra Chula, arrived at the bar with 400 Chinese passengers on board. This steamer was ordered by the French to proceed to Kohsichang, but at a later period was allowed to go to Bangkok to land her passengers and cargo. She will sail to-morrow on her return journey. The regular steamers thrown out of employment in consequence of the blockade number twenty-one, twelve of them belonging to Hong Kong, eight to Singapore, and one to Bombay. The French allow H.M.S. Pallas to communicate with Bangkok, and the British Government mail is also allowed to pass, but the blockade is strictly maintained against merchants' letters. In order to obviate difficulties caused by this procedure, the Siamese authorities are commencing an overland postal service by way of Tavoy and Rangoon. M. Pavie, the French Minister, still remains at Kohsichang. All negotiations, therefore, between Siam and France have hitherto been carried on direct with Paris. The merchant vessels unable to sail in consequence of the blockade are the Emilie and the Eidriva at Bangkok, and the Sovoia and the Rigborn at Kohsichang.

Bangkok, Monday Evening.—The situation has again become menacing, notwithstanding Siam's unreserved acceptance of the French ultimatum, and great uneasiness prevails here as to the immediate future. We learn from Kohsichang that seven additional French gunboats have arrived there within the past twelve hours, bringing the total naval strength of France now within striking distance of Bangkok to thirteen ships of war, including two powerful cruisers. France, it is understood, demands guarantees for the fulfilment by Siam of the terms of the ultimatum, and negotiations of some kind are at this moment in progress. Among these guarantees is the temporary session of the port of Chantabun, but there is a general fear here that other and larger demands will follow. Admiral Humann, the French Commander-in-Chief, is the master here. He is acting under orders cabled direct to him from Paris. There is apparently no present use for M. Pavie, and he has therefore been sent to Saigon. Admiral Humann has issued fresh blockade notices. They are of a more stringent character than the last, and are to take effect three days from Saturday last. The Admiral, claiming that the blockade applies to British ships of war as well as to merchant vessels, has ordered her Majesty's cruiser Pallas and the gunboat Swift to proceed outside the limits of the blockade as newly defined. It is not yet known here whether these instructions have been obeyed. Unless matters are amicably settled, and quickly, it is considered certain that the French will attack this city in force and hold it is a guarantee. The trading community is bewildered at beholding the free hand allowed to the French. The attitude of Capt. Jones, the British Minister, remains sphinx-like.

Bangkok, Tuesday, 11-30 p.m. (Delayed in transmission).—The French blockade is still maintained and up to the present there are no indications of its being raised. The river and port of Chantabun are blockaded with exceptional severity. It is believed that M. Pavie, the French Minister, has not yet started for Saigon, fresh instructions having reached him though Admiral Humann. M. Pavie is probably still at Kohsichang, as notification of a peaceful settlement of the dispute may, it is understood, reach him from Paris at any moment. It is believed here that the settlement will be based practically on the ultimatum of the 20th ult., with a guarantee of some kind in addition.

Bangkok, Wednesday, 10.30 p.m.—Regarding your inquiry respecting the denial given by Lord Rosebery to my message of Monday, stating that the French Admiral had ordered British warships outside the limits of the blockade, I have no reason whatever to doubt the accuracy of my report. A disposition prevails now to tone down the strength of Admiral Humann's intimation to the British gunboats, but the belief is general here that they were ordered to leave. But whether they were ordered or requested to leave, or only a friendly suggestion was made, the effect was the same. The cruiser Pallas took up a position outside the blockade limits yesterday morning; the gunboat Swift likewise weighed anchor and sailed for Singapore; the gunboat Pigmy arrived at the bar yesterday, but subsequently steamed south and joined the Pallas outside the French blockade limits. The crisis ceased to be acute to-day, Siam having fully accepted the French terms. It has been arranged that the blockade shall cease on and from to-morrow, in accordance with instructions received this afternoon from Paris. The French Minister will, in all probability, shortly return to his post here, in order to take part in the negotiations which will be necessary before a lasting settlement can be arranged. The French will retain a gunboat at Chantabun until the Siamese shall have retired from the left bank of the Mekong, and until every Siamese soldier has been withdrawn a distance of not less than twenty kilometres from the Mekong. It is not known whether a French force will be landed at Chantabun. A British trading company hold from the Siamese Government two valuable gem mine concessions in the Chantabun district. The British gunboat Lisnet has been allowed to remain at Bangkok.

The French Ministry is said to have been on the eve of rupture when the Siamese reply was received, M. Develle having already threatened to resign.

[The London papers regard the agreement which Lord Rosebery has made with France for the formation of a neutral zone as satisfactory, but fears are expressed that the guarantees imposed by France may be made the means of still further encroachment upon the independence of Siam, and of interference with our commercial interests. — A feeling akin to anxiety prevailed on Friday evening in political circles in regard to the Siamese crisis, and in diplomatic quarters the situation was considered to be somewhat serious. General Lord Roberts, who had arranged to spend some weeks in Scotland, was suddenly recalled to London, but whether the change in his lordship's private arrangements had any direct bearing upon the Siamese question did not transpire.—Lord Salisbury writes to the *Spectator*:—"My attention has been drawn to a statement, quoted by you in the *Spectator* of July 22, from Indian papers, to the effect that 'Lord Salisbury, three years ago, came to an understanding with M. Waddington by which India was to occupy the Shan States between Burmah and the north-east frontier of Siam, though claimed by the latter country, while France was to have all the left bank of the Mekong.' Will you allow me to say that this is a mistake. No understanding on this subject was come to between M. Waddington and myself."—The consular report on Siam just issued by the Foreign Office, shows that the imports landed from British vessels to that country amount to £1,204,402. Of this £232,601 represents cotton, the year 1892 showing a decrease of 8 per cent. in this item. One important item is opium, which in 1891 was valued at £83,000—a very doubtful source of wealth to Siam, however profitable it may be to opium growers in India. It appears that opium is chiefly consumed by the Chinese in Siam. "The Siamese regard the habit as extremely vicious, and it is rare among the upper and middle classes. The 'roughs,' however, who hang about the opium dens of Bangkok, become a willing prey to the allurements of this fascinating narcotic." The chief export of Siam is rice, but the last two crops have been exceedingly bad. Next to rice, teak seems the most important export.]

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AT OSBORNE.

On Friday 28th ultimo the Queen held a Council. Onboung Maharaja Thibaw Sawbwagyi, and his son, Tsaw Loo, who were attended by Mr. Hertz, Burmese Police Force, were presented to her Majesty.—On Saturday 29th ultimo the German Emperor, in his yacht, the Hohenzollern, arrived off Cowes on Saturday afternoon, and was welcomed by the Prince of Wales, salutes from the warships in the Solent having been fired as the Imperial yacht steamed to its anchorage. Soon after his arrival the Emperor landed, and drove with the Duke of Connaught to Osborne, where the Queen welcomed his Majesty, who dined with the Royal Family. After dinner the Emperor returned to the Hohenzollern, and did not go ashore on Sunday. In the morning his Majesty attended service held on board his vessel, and in the afternoon took a sail in his yacht, the Meteor.—On Monday evening 31st ultimo the Duke and Duchess of York arrived at Osborne on their first visit to the Queen since their marriage, crossing the Solent in the Alberta. They landed at East Cowes, where the German Emperor, the Prince of Wales, and other Royal personages had assembled to welcome them. From the Emperor the Duke and Duchess had a most affectionate greeting. On reaching Osborne the Queen met the Duke and Duchess at the grand entrance. In the evening her Majesty gave a State banquet in the Indian room, the guests numbering about fifty, and including the German Emperor and most of the members of the Royal Family. The Emperor William is to give a dinner-party to his English relatives on board his yacht one night this week, and he will entertain the Queen at afternoon tea. The Emperor dined in the Indian Room at Osborne on Wednesday 2nd instant with the Queen. The Prince of Wales is to give him a dinner on board either the Osborne or the Victoria and Albert.

AN INDIAN STUDENT IN TROUBLE.

At Westminster Police-court, on July 28 (says a "Standard" report), "A young Indian student, who gave the name of Waddia and an address at Brighton, was charged with obtaining money by false pretences from Mr. Robert Antrobus, of Eccleston-square.—The prisoner refused to disclose his identity. He called on Monday on Mr. Antrobus, and represented to that gentleman that he was the son of a Mr. Kuisijee Waddia, a well-known resident of Bombay, and the nephew of Mr. Mowragee Waddia, in whose cotton mills he alleged he had been employed. Mr. Antrobus, who was acquainted with these gentlemen, questioned the prisoner, who said that, though desirous of following up his legal studies, he was without resources, having left Bombay against the express wish of his father. The prosecutor gave him a sovereign and told him to call again. The following day the prisoner called and stated that he had seen Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., who was very angry with him for soliciting assistance, and most anxious to help him. The prisoner said he would rather have help from a friend of his family, and that he would accept the advice given him, and go back to Bombay to be reconciled to his relations. Mr. Antrobus gave him a cheque for £5. Soon after he had left the house a cabman called, and said that the young Indian gentleman had told him to call there for 10s. 6d., which was owing, and that his father would pay it. Mr. Antrobus, suspicious that he had been defrauded, telegraphed to Mr. Mowragee Waddia, at Bombay, and asked whether he had a nephew in Europe. The reply came back 'No.' The prosecutor also communicated with Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., and learnt from him that the prisoner had never seen him and that he knew nothing of him.—Mr. Shiel remanded him in custody."

METEOROLOGICLA OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 18th August, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·764
Temperature of the Air	81·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·3
Dew Point	74·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·80
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	3·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·3
General Directions of wind	W. WNW
Movements of Wind in 24 hours	162
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	11·91
" year	51·10
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 19th August	0·02

* From midnight to midnight.

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COOPER'S HILL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

SIR A. LYALL ON INDIA.

SIR ALFRED LYALL, on July 28, distributed the prizes and certificates awarded to the successful students at the Royal Indian Engineering College, at Cooper's Hill. There was a large attendance. Among those present were Sir Robert Davies, Sir Charles Turner, Sir Stewart Bayley, Sir Alexander and Lady Rendel, General Sir Harry Prendergast, General Sir Charles Staveley, General Sir George Chesney, M.P., and Lady Chesney, Sir C. and Lady Moncrieff, General Sir John and Lady M'Queen, Lieut.-General Sir W. Lennox, Sir A. M'Kenzie, Sir Donald Macnabb, Sir Lepel and Lady Griffin, General Sir H. Daly, Sir Julian and Lady Danvers, Lady Macpherson, General Sir Alexander Taylor (president of the College), and Major Boyes (secretary) together with the members of the Indian Council.

General Sir A. *Taylor* (the president), in reviewing the principal events of the year, mentioned that the Fellowship of the College was the highest honour that could be conferred on a distinguished student. It was not granted to a fixed number at the head of the senior year, but only to a selected few who had done so well as to call from the College and the Secretary of State for War a special mark of approbation. Cooper's Hill supplied recruits for three distinct branches of the service—engineers for the Public Works Department, and telegraphist and foresters for these departments respectively. There had been no change during the year in the length of the courses of study in connection with these three classes of students, with the exception of the foresters, which had been extended from two and-a-quarter to three years. For the first time they had had foresters there for nine terms, or three full years, and he had no doubt that the good results would be found to be more than proportionate to the extra time. To this department it was due that the forests of India and Burmah, which were rapidly being destroyed, were now carefully preserved and fostered; and while this was being done the supplies of timber required by the market were being made available. It was also due to this department that, besides fulfilling these great objects, an important income was also being secured by the sale of forest produce—an income which had been rapidly increasing. The net receipts, after deducting all charges, came to 6,466,560 rupees, but what they might come to in sterling he was not bold enough to attempt to state; he, however, was probably safe in saying that before long the income would amount to £500,000 a year. These were great results, due, undoubtedly, to the administrative ability of the superior officers of the department. They had had a good year, and he had an excellent report to make, both in regard to study and to the conduct of the third-year engineers. The number of students in residence at the beginning of the present session was 138, against 133 last year, thus showing a slight but continuous increase year by year. They had a rather serious epidemic of influenza in the winter, which affected a good many of the students.

The prizes were then distributed to the successful students, who were loudly cheered as they came forward to receive them. A list of the principal prizes is appended:—

Fellowships of Coopers-hill.—J. Coates, B. Stapleton, H. G. Billson, C. C. Abbey. Scholarships.—Third-Year Students.—Scholar in Natural Science (for the work of three years)—J. Coates. Second-Year Students.—Foundation Scholar in Engineering—W. P. Sangster. Scholar in Applied Mechanics—J. A. F. Young. President's Scholar in Mathematics—W. J. Riddell, Scholar in the Forest Course (for the work of two years) (Scholarship of the Vice-President) of the Council of India)—B. O. Coventry. First-Year Students—Foundation Scholar (for the whole first year course)—S. W Dassenaik Prizemen—Third-Year Students—Prize in Descriptive Engineering—A. S. Montgomery; Prize in Applied Mechanics—J. Coates; Prize in Project and Designe—E. Blaber (first prize) F. St J. Gebbie (second Prize in Accounts—H. A. Latham; Prize in Estimating—B. Stapleton; Prize in Forestry—C. C. Abbey; Prize in Forest Law—R. M. Williamson; Prize in Descriptive Engineering—G. J. Campbell (second year student), H. Rigg (first year student); Prize in Surveying—G. J. Campbell, H. W. Molesworth (second-year students), R Brooks (first-year student); Prize in Architecture—G. L. Benwell (second-year student); Prize in Geometrical Drawing—H. O. B. Shoubridge (second-year student) J. B. Chapman (first year student); Prize in Freehand Drawing—J. B. Chapman (first year student); Prize in Workshop Practice—G. B. P. Ireland (second year student) E. B. Beatson (first year student); Prize in Mathematics—A. L. M'Kenzie (second-year student), F. A. Hadow (first year student); Prize in Laboratory Chemistry—S. W. Dassinaike (first year student); Prize in Geology—B. O. Conventry (second year student), S. W. Dassenaike (first year student); Prize in Physics—H. E. Bartlet (second year student), S. W. Dassenaike (first-year student); Prize in Physical Laboratory—W. J. Riddell (Second year student); Prize in Chemical Laboratory—T. N. Piddocke (first-year student); Prize in Forest Management—H. E. Bartlett (second-year student); Prize in Botany—B. O. Conventry (second- year student), W. Mayes (first year student; Prize in Sylviculture—W. Mayes (first year student); Athletic Championship (prize presented by Viscount Cross), W. P. Sangster (second year student). Passed for the Indian Public Service, July, 1893, as Assistant Engineers, Second Grade—J. Coates, B. Stapleton, W. Sullivan, W.H. Smith C. E. Hall, F. St. J. Gebbie

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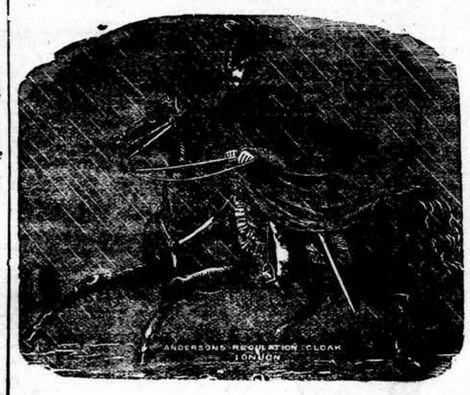

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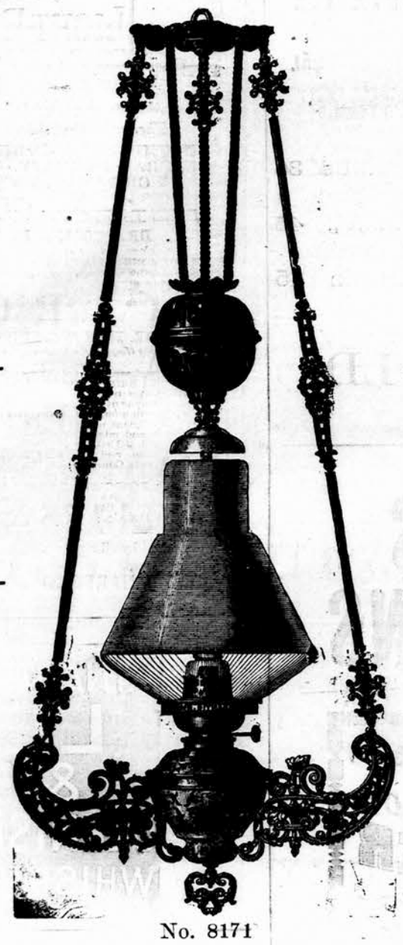

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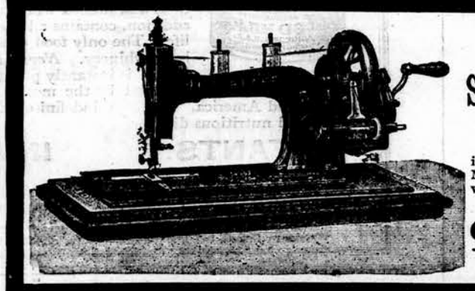

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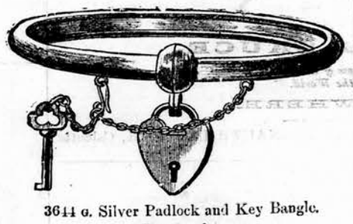
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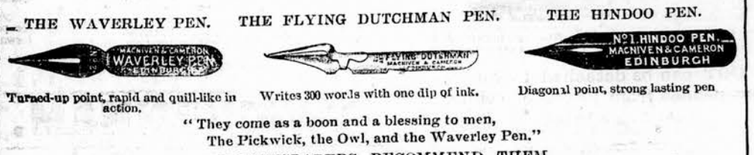

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